THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" then the full grain in the

The Monitor's view

The refugees

ing influx of refugees will add to that extraordinary — indeed, unique — diversity of national population which has been encouraged by the broadened immigration policies of the past decade. Under these, the immigration from Asia has already increased by 500 percent, with over 124,000 Asians admitted in 1973, more than from any other continent.

Now the Justice Department has announced plans for immigration waivers to admit up to 130,000 from Indo-China alone. To some citizens these newcomers will be a perpetual reminder of misguided American involvement in a remote war. To others they will represent the final great-hearted American response to the needs of a nation for which the United States has already expended so much. Ideally other countries would aid in the refugee effort, but the U.S. has to take the lead.

Whatever the conflicting views on American participation in Vietnam, it did create an American responsibility toward the Vietnamese who may now be endangered through service to the United States or resistance to the communist forces. Included are earnest anticommunist fighters for South Vietnamese . independence who may be less easily identifiable because they opposed the Thieu regime as woll as Hanoi. By contrast there are those Vietnamese, not to mention Americans, whose claims for assistance ring hollow in the light of their exploitation of the war for profit.

There is no minimizing the problem of

The old lion fights on

Two centuries after a conflict that was followed by leating friendship, the United States and Britain are both in economic difficulties. The U.S. has reached the mix of inflation and recession where a tax cut becomes part of the remedy. Britain is still at the stage where the highest inflation in its history (over 20 percent) is more of a threat than unemployment — and its Chancellor of the Exchequer, Denis Healey, has come up with a budget calling for the kind of higher taxes that might have eased America's economic problems if applied long ago.

Mr. Healey's tough budget, though some say it should be even tougher, risks trouble with his own Labour Party. For unemployment is starting to rise in Britain, too, and to raise taxes at such a time is to court political combat. What the working people and their powerful unions have to be convinced of is that still simmers, too, and the economic situation the burden of economic sacrifice falls fairly on remains dark. Once and future friends across

seems unlikely that much of substance will be aged to surmount.

Those gritty oil talks

The world oil crisis continues to defy easy nine Common Market countries are preparing colution. Time passes. Meetings are held on to meet with the Arab members of OPEC in solution. Time passes. Meetings are held on the international and congressional level. Deadlines for decisions come and go. This

Agency was not necessarily fatal to hopes for an eventual agreement between users and producers. The United States did not want the all summit proposed for this summer to become a forum for bargaining with "thirdworld" countries over nonoil commodities like food and minerals. Such broader agreements can be worked out in other forums. The U.S. is showing an interest in international price supports, similar in concept to American farm price programs. The prospects for such nonoil commodities agreements could provide the "carrot" to get the oil producer consumer talks on track.

The U.S. does not appear likely to get anywhere with its "stick!" approach to OPEC. Europeans, who are far more vulnerable to an tortuous, rather than decisive and tidy. But

There are going to be more Vietnamese fairness and sensitivity in the acceptance faces in the American crowd. The acceleration fairness and sensitivity in the acceptance procedures for refugees. But once the new fairness and sensitivity in the acceptance strangers - these individual human beings are in America's midst, they ought to be given America's traditional welcome as engraved on the Statue of Liberty and embedded in Americans' best instincts.

Those instincts will be put to the test as sudden extra flurry of people needing jobs and sustenance arrives when unemployment is at a peak and welfare budgets strained. Govern-ment agencies on all levels have to make provisions to accommodate the employment and other needs of the refugees.

As a one-time emergency effort, it should not cause serious disruption in a land of America's size. The majority of immigrants, except for refugees and close relatives of citizens, have to be certified as not lowering the working conditions of Americans or entering fields of employment where there are already sufficient American workers.

Since the U.S. already accepts several hundred thousand immigrants a year from countries where the South Vietnam pressures do not exist, it ought to be able to adjust its immigration mechanisms for the present purposes. This has been advocated by Daniel P. Moynihan, now said to be slated as the U.S. chief representative at the United Nations. He suggests accepting all who want to flee.

Even if such an effort proves impossible those who do arrive in America should find America ready to write the last chapter of conscience in the Indo-China tragedy.

reached — whether Britain is to remain in Europe's Common Market, Prime Minister Wilson's proposal that his country stay in on renegotiated terms is to face an unprecedented national referendum June 5. And so far the indications are that the vote, with the support of most Conservatives, will favor what seems the reasonable pragmatic course of retaining the ties brought about after so much previous airing of differences on the subject. But on the weekend a special conference of

Mr. Wilson's own Labour Party voted against Common Market membership. For some leftwingers their attack on his position plainly appeared a bid for party power as much as opposition to the market.

It all adds up to turmoil that Britain does not need while the problem of Northern Ireland the water can only wish the old lion well in Grave as the British economic situation is, it another of the struggles it has always man-

Such a step would not guarantee the survival complex and frustrating pattern may be hard of the oil cartel. The cartel is showing signs of on everyone's patience, but it is not totally weakening. Worldwide recession and conserreakdown in preliminary talks between the finding their amplitudes development application of Petroleum Exporting Counsciences. A Europe-Arabdom aummit, while far from desirable for the U.S., could itself provide a compromise forum for avoiding both the strongest U.S. anticartel tactics and thirdworld demands for a wide-ranging deal. On the domestic front, Congress is scurry-

ing to produce an energy program before May - when President Ford has threatened to drop another oil-import-fee shoe. Given the recession and the standoff on oil import issues, it is tust as well that Mr. Ford's full energy plan was not enacted; it would have added about \$300 to household fuel bills and held up economic recovery. Signs point to lastminute bargaining between White House and Capitol Hill, so a comprehensive energy bill

seems imminent. Again, the route to oil crisis solutions seems Arab oil-flow cutoff, are apparently moving this does not mean some progress is not being shead on their own to secure oil supplies. The made: 'Come now, Bert. When we were married they said we were made for each other'

Monday, May 5, 1975



Readers write

CIA and the press

With regard to the CIA retrieval of the Soviet submarine, we strongly feel Jack Anderson was way off base in releasing the story. Granted the CIA and other agencies have abused their powers. But in a case where no civil rights, personal reputations, etc. are involved, the argument of "the public's right to know" is not valid. The government must be free to do its job and even make mistakes. Certainly the press can report and criticize. In a case of military intelligence operations involving nuclear weapons and secret coding devices, what possible need was there to disclose? As reported the Russians were unaware of the operation, and additional efforts were to be made this summer. Every news agency involved agreed to wait on

Ravenna, Ohio Mr. and Mrs. Paul E. Murray On the international Edition

We have subscribed to the Monitor for

several years in New Zealand, Australia, the British Solomon Islands and now back in New Zealand again. The consistent high standard of Monitor journalism and careful blend of material has made the Monitor an ideas paper which certainly meets our needs. The weekly, affordable, airmailed edition will add greatly to the benefits.

A reading of this first weekly edition suggests that it is more suitable for New Zealand conditions and a progressive increase n general readership is now likely. The im-todate news is great and it will also be good to be spared sports pages devoted to American baseball and other pursuits which are of little

ctin Gipel Britain by King & Rutchings. Urbridge. Abdelesses for The Christian Science Publishing Society. One Norway Street Boston, U.S., Landon Office, 4/5 Grosvanor Place, Uniden. 5 W. I.

of this first weekly edition is entirely acres. The outbreak able we would like to see more space dentito the in depth, background, and subject articles for which the Modler renowned, and which we have enjoyed much in the past. Incidentally, is Tubby lost to us forever? We wish to convey to all you though

people our deep appreciation of your elist. Tauranga, New Zealand

As a since long years subscriber

As a since long years subscribed this week saw the end of the aftermath of Monitor but especially as an entire world. World War II. Yet the world is in a remarkable friend of our newspaper I want to the condition. For the first time in these 30 years for the new weekly International Reliant Former is no longer a single major. The lay-out of this edition is so the lay-out of this edition. For the first time in these 30 years fines V.E day there is no longer a single major. The lay-out of this edition is so the lay-out of this edition. For the first time in these 30 years fines V.E day there is no longer a single major. The lay-out of this edition is so the lay-out of the world.

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The lay-out of the safety layer is no longer as layer in the world.

The layer is no longer i receive the Monitor in one day! The happened in all those years. Paradiso, Switzerland

Sihanouk's enemies list

Sihanouk's enemies list

John Taylor, in his erticle "Would She wipe out his enemies?" mendaciously per danother war by midsummer.

In the Far East eyes turn to Korea. The wipe out his enemies?" mendaciously per danger there is that the North Koreans will be a bloodbath if Sihanouk is returned by the does this by ignoring a central fat his mumber of "quislings, usurpers, and transport for South Korea. Here is presumably where the domino theory could who would be "wiped out" has been that there is that the wiped out has been a casely seedly specified by Sihanouk as exactly for from the quantities that there implies Let us not lorget that there is the domino theory could first operate—if it does.

This is not total peace. There will be no total peace until the equality of blacks in southern Africa is established, until Greeks and Turks and it is a six key aides in southern agree about Cyprus, until Arabs and is a sacretic their differences, and until the population. An amnesty has been of the population. An amnesty has been also disconting the country of the country into an American sponsor. everyone else. Brighton, Mass.

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL EDITION

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DE BESTERN BERTERN



Young Vietnamese refugees play at California marine base before their new life in the United States begins

No war anywhere

effect in Europe. The guns fell silent. In substance it was the end of World War II although the final Japanese surrender did not come until three months later on Aug. 14.

It would not be entirely accurate to say that this week saw the end of the aftermath of

Greece and Turkey are in a state of confrontation over Cyprus and over the right to search for oil in the Aegean Sea. The Middle East could erupt either into a general peace or another war by midsummer.

gered condition the world has known since the *Please turn to Page 9

Commonwealth marches arm in arm on Rhodesian issue

By Takashi Oka Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Commonwealth prime ministers meeting in Jamaica have reached broad agreement on measures to expedite a Rhodesia settlement. British Government officials warn that it is

too early to speak of the specific timing of commitments such as the calling of a constitutional conference or the sending of a British minister to Rhodesia.

But there is quiet satisfaction here that for the first time in recent years Britain no longer is in the dock with black Commonwealth. Commonwealth sin the dock with black Commonwealth Sommonwealth sin the dock with black Commonwealth Sommonwealth is in the dock with black Commonwealth sin the third largest contribution to the Commonwealth fund for technical negotiated settlement that hopefully will Smith's minority white regime to a Rhodesian.

Government representing the black majority. Mozambique and South Africa are key. elements in the Commonwealth strategy. The Commonwealth partners have agreed that when Mozambique become independent on June 25, they will give financial aid to that country if it will impose economic sanctions on the Smith regime and refuse to allow Rhodesian goods to reach the world through

As for South Africa, Prime Minister John Vorster is believed to have pledged that his government will withdraw its armed police orces from Rhodesia and discontinue its military aid to the Smith government; possibly as early as the end of May.

to South Africa.

The combination of all these measures, it is hoped, will be a powerful inducement to the Smith regime to return to the conference table with the African National Congress, the umbrella organization representing the black majority in Rhodesia.

The Commonwealth today — a "not so rich and not so white club" as the Financial Times recently described it - is a far cry from the old white Commonwealth, the surviving members of which are Australia, Britain, Canada and New Zealand. It does not even call itself

The Commonwealth countries unanimously endorsed Britain's continued membership in the European Community (EC), a step which will help Prime Minister Harold Wilson in his referendum campaign to keep Britain in the community, His opponents now lose the opportunity to portray Commonwealth ties as an alternative to the EC.

Mr. Wilson also was able to block moves by the African Commonwealth countries to impose a mandatory arms embargo on South Africa: Mr. Wilson has been maintaining a voluntary arms embargo, which is popular with his own Labour Party, but which has allowed France to secure major arms contracts with the South Africans.

Like French President Giscard d'Estaing in Algeria, Mr. Wilson on his visit to Kingston In addition, Botswana may ban Rhodesians endorsed the "new international economic from transshiping goods through its territory order" espoused by third world countries and

*Please turn to Page 9

U.S.-Cuba relations deep freeze

Latin America correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Normalization of relations between Cube and the United States will probably inch a step or two forward this week.

There are three factors in the picture: · A four-day visit to Cuba by Sen. George McGoyern (D) of South Dakota, the 1972 Democratic presidential nomines sid a member of the Senate Foreign Relations

 The opening of the annual general assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS) this Thursday in Washington, during which the issue of the collective 11-year aid economic and diplomatic senctions against

Cuba will likely be discussed.

• The start of joint hearings by two congressional subcommittees in Washington on legislation almed at ending the United States' 18year-old economic embargo against Cuba.

All three events are regarded as key elements in the slow but almost certain movement to end the Castro-era isolation of Cuba — a movement which a majority of nations in the Western hemisphere favor. Just how far the OAS will actually go in

lifting the sanctions at the Washington meeting is uncertain. While the majority sentiment within the OAS supports the lifting, there are obstacles, and much seems to hinge on what

*Please turn to Page B

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Saigon: The curtain falls

Monitor correspondent Daniel Southerland was with the last of the Americans to leave Salgon. In this issue he describes the tense atmosphere as the party climbed onto the embassy roof from helicopters whisked them to aircraft carriers waiting in the South China Sea.

See page 8

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Epitor Adama ger John Hughes Zadle Hatileid

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FOCUS

Maybe we can all eat our words

By Richard L. Strout

What will the government do with its surplus papers? One solution is to eat them. President Ford caused laughter and applause at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce's 63rd annual meeting this week by announcing that he had created a new Commission on Federal Paperwork, Last June, he said, federal forms numbered "exactly 5,146 separate types," amounting to hundreds of tons of paper.

At an Army laboratory in Natick, Massachusetts, a team of chemists, after experimenting 20 years, has found that it can turn government documents into food. It can also turn newspapers into food. It can, in short, turn cellulose into glucose, which is a form of food.

"Cellulose is our most abundant organic material which can be used as a source of food, fuel, and chemicals," says the latest report from a team of chemists at Natick, headed by Leo A. Spano, cryptically entitled: "Enzymatic Hydrolysis of Cellulosic Wastes to Glucose.

Rep. Morris K. Udall (D) of Arizona, a presidential aspirant, recently inserted in the Congressional Record, an address on world hunger in which he called the Natick research project "particularly exciting."

"It is going on right now in Natick, Mass.," he said, "Researchers there have developed a mutant strain of a fungus

capable of converting cellulose to glucose

sugar in very large quantities. Cellulose is the major component of

plants and wood and all products made from them; paper, newsprint, cotton, etc. "Cellulose is produced by photosynthesis [plant action turning sun's rays into forms of matter] in huge amounts, annually."

Cellulose could be the great food-fuel resource of the future, the Natick report emphasizes. World net yield is estimated at 100 billion tons; approximately 150 pounds of cellulose per day for each of the earth's 4 billion inhabitants.

Experiments are being pushed at the facility known as the "Pollution Abatement Division, Ford Sciences Laboratory, U.S. Army Natick Laboratories." The laboratories have collaborated with Fermentation Design, Inc., of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania to construct a pre-pilot plant, operational now, with initial processing capacity of 1,000 pounds of cellulose per month. The plant has three or four times that

Half the world's population goes to bed hungry at night. If cellulose could be converted cheaply to food it would harness the inexhaustible energy of the sun by photosynthesis. Cellulose is the only or-ganic material annually replenishable in very large quantities.

The Natick experiment has brought inquirles from 24 countries, ranging from Russia to Malaysia, and Israel to India.

The fungus that is doing at a trichoderma viride.

The fungus works through an ag process, and organic catalyst form living cells but not depending on in the West presence for its action.

The energetic trichodorma vine report says, "does not react with rities that may be present in the Under some conditions, the "glown is 111 percent of the weight of the

In non-scientific language comments:

"Municipal trash can be can fed to the bugs, which make it the pace.

directly as food, or it can be fermed threat of terrorists. resource.'

produces a food product.

Journalists may ponder the mi "Milled newspaper was digested) stirred tank reactor" and realized in syrups of 2 to 10 percent concentrate Ink, lignin, and other impurities m to hard nonwettable cake." This mi burned as fuel.

The edible portion might permit future reporter to eat his words.

The Natick inhoratory started wild's strain of trichoderms in developed mutant strains which are efficient and work horder candidate

> By David Mutch Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The highway patrol car swept ahead of us at about a hundred miles an hour. Our driver edged his powerful 4.5 liter Mercedes up towards the police car, backed off, then reneated the move until he finally accepted

virtually pure product — the sugar He often drives his boss, Helmut Kohl, at "The glucose can then be used the speeds approaching 140 m.p.h. in their swings grow more micro-organisms to a around West Germany. Now we were being single-cell protein, or it can by led by a "slow" police patrol because of the

make ethyl alcohol, a valuable of Mr. Kohl, notional chairman of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) and for all intents If successful the process has a can and purposes the opposition chancellor candipunch: it disposes of solid waste at date in the national elections next year, is, like all leading West German politicians now, a prime potential target of terrorists.

He was out campaigning this day in a state election. It is clear however, that neither the police nor the terrorists have slowed down his dashing political career.

In 1947, at the age of 17, he founded the tated as "a black sticky material that, youth arm of the CDU. He did a Ph.D. on the origins of the CDU and its reformation after World War II. At 28 he was the younges member of his state Parliament, in Rhineland Palatinate. In another 11 years he was the youngest head of state in West Germany, and four years later the youngest-ever national chairman of the CDU.

When campaigning for the national parlia-mentary elections get under way, he will be figuratively knocking on every door in West Germany asking to be accepted as the next head of government.

Line: It became clear this past week that his rival, the christian Social Union (CSU), the Bavarian sister party of the CDU, has been squeezed out by Mr.
Kohl in the run for opposition chancellor
candidate. It is assumed Mr. Strauss would take a top ministerial post in the event of a CDU-CSU victory next year.

Mr. Kohl is not yet well known outside his own country

The Soviet Union, reading the political winds in West Germany, which are blowing conservative, has invited him for a ten day trip this Scotember.

Mr. Kohl is a Roman Catholic, considered a must for a victory for the predominantly Catholic CDU-CSU parties, particularly in Bavaria. Mr. Kohl has said, "The CDU is neither a

church-party nor an extended arm of the church," but those knowledgable about West German politics say religion plays a big role not only in the thinking of voters but in policy Some Roman Catholic bishops in Bayaria

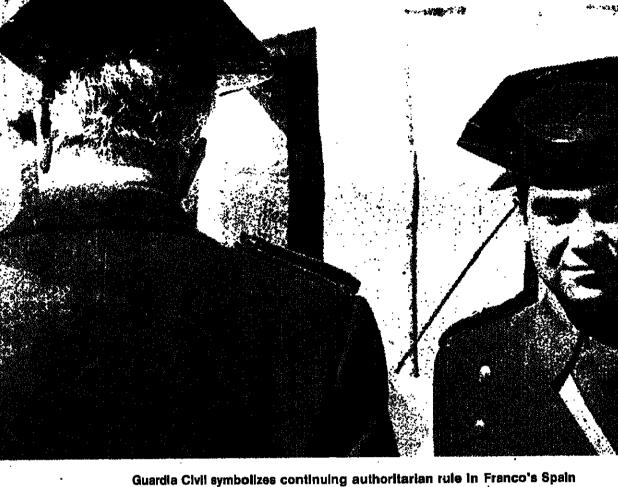
order voting instructions to be read from the pulpit. Questioned on this, Mr. Kohl said: "I think the church has just as much right as a trade union to express an opinion on abortion, for example, perhaps more.' The added: "I feel the church is one of many

institutions in a pluralistic society and that it would operate on this basis." Edialect. For the first half of our 100-m.p.h. interview he spoke rapidly and as if he were

still giving his latest political speech. Rush hour traffic slowed us. Mr. Kohl slipped on a coat sweater, and we all relaxed a bit. It is clear he would not blow up detente (West Germans call it Ostpolitik), but that he would stress the right of all peoples to self-

determination. He is a devoted friend of NATO and of the United States. "I wouldn't be a state president in a free country if it weren't for U.S. troops

On domestic issues: the schools, he says, are teaching disrespect for parents and for the ethic of the individual; his audiences respond heartily to this. He charges government waste; there is more strong audience response. Yet he backs the modern forms of social insurance and wants to spend more on defense.



Spain envious of Portuguese elections

In Spain so that we may be spared the trauma

By Richard Mowrer Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

If Portugal's silent majority can do it, so can Spain's, given the opportunity.

This sums up the reaction of Spanish moderates to the Portuguese elections of April 25. Forward-looking Spaniards are elated by the results which showed unmistakably that most Portuguese favor moderation. And they are thrilled by their Iberian neighbor's display of discipline and good humor on election day.

Spaniards who want their country to evolve in an orderly manner toward democracy see in the Portuguese elections a lesson for Spain. The exemplary behavior of the Portuguese electorate on voting day, and their rejection of communism, is seized upon as disposing of the argument heard here and in Portugal that the Iberians are not politically mature enough to participate in the democratic processes.

The lesson of the Portuguese elections is an

After exchanges of views...

moderate and democratic, Spain, comments F. L. de Pablo in the newspaper Ya. "In free and democratic elections those

ideological forces in Spain that appear stronger than they really are, because they are clandestine, would similarly be reduced to their proper proportions," he says. "It is to be hoped that the outcome of the Portuguese elections will stimulate democratic evolutions

> and internal struggles that have afflicted Portugal in the past 12 months." Last month was the first time after 48 years of dictatorship that the Portuguese people were allowed to vote freely. In Spain, now in its 37th year of authoritarian rule under

Western democratic sense. Fourteen months ago Spanish Prime Min-

ister Carlos Arlas Navarro promised the Spanish people a greater say in the running of the country. But plans to establish political associations, as distinct from mistrusted political parties, have made little headway. Partici-

General Franco, there are no elections in the

materialized. What was seen as a headlong rush into

pation by Spain's silent majority has

Europe

Marxism by Portugal's ruling Armed Forces Movement helped stall the democratic evolution here. It strengthened the arguments of regime hard-liners against easing author-itarian rule in Spain and it cut the ground from under Spanish moderates.

The political maturity shown by Portugal's hitherto silenced majority as displayed in the elections last week should improve the prospects of the evolutionists here, observers say. Indeed, the Portuguese elections may well have a greater impact here than in Portugal where the armed forces revolutionaries say they intend to remain in control for the next three to five years, no matter what.

On April 25, election day in Portugal and the first anniversary of the overthrow of the rightwing dictatorship there, Portuguese flags-suddenly appeared all over the Madrid University campus. Red carnations, the symbol of the Portuguese revolution, were worn by

Next round of Cyprus talks will get down to brass tacks

By Erle Bourne Special correspondent of

Vienna in three weeks' time.

The Cyprus peace talks have adjourned with first modest agreement and - more importantly — a promising atmosphere for the resumption of negotiations on the more complex issues scheduled to take place in

The week of daily meetings here between UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and the leaders of the Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot communities, Glafkos Clerides and Rauf Denktash, ended with agreement in principle to reopen Nicosla's international airport, closed since last summer's fighting.

The airport will be repaired by the United Nations. Meanwhile, the two community leaders will set up a committee to arrange for its reopening to full civilian use.

Negotiations on the problems at the crux of . the dispute - the 180,000 Greek Cypriot

refugees, the geographical aspects of a federalized settlement, and the powers and func-Vienna got no further than detailed exchanges of yiews.

A joint committee of experts is to examine the various proposals concerning the central government and to prepare a report for the next round of talks.
On the refugees, Mr. Denktesh did not

preclude some movement prior to an overall settlement, and he hinted at a two-stage process. In the first stage some Greeks might be able to return to certain agreed areas in the Turkish-held part of the island. Others, or the remainder, would return later within the context of a final Cyprus peace solution.

Asked If, Archbishop Makerios would be unacceptable as head of a federated state, Mr. Denklash replied that the central government will be established when we have agreed on its form." Who the head of state would be and how he would be elected would be part of that agreement, he added.



Archbishop Makarios

Puterised daily except Seturday, Suriday and Holidays in the U.S. Westly international Edition (wastlebe outside of North America only) is composite of selected material in daily North America editions and material prepared exclusively to the insertational Edition.

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Warmer inside Europe?

Britain: trouble among the tulips

Spring has finally come to England, but newspaper headlines reflect

a depressing similarity. The countryside is a profusion of flowering trees and tulips, and irises line the borders of well-clipped lawns. But British Steel says it must diamiss 20,000 men if it is to become profitable once more. The pound

continues to slide gently down on international markets. The Chancellor of the Exchequer says that unless trade unions keep their demands for wage increases within guidelines set by the government's social contract, he may have to reduce social benefits.

British Leyland, the only one of the country's big four car companies to remain wholly under British ownership, is in the throes of a sweeping reorganization following a highly critical report by a government-appointed investigator, Sir Don Ryder.

In this gloomy atmosphere, the argument that "it's awfully cold outside" is one of the most telling arguments in the arsenal of Common Market advocates. Britons will go to the polls June 5 to decide whether

VIEW FROM LONDON

or not to stay in the European Economic Community, and every day some prominent figure takes a position for or against — usually for -

Peter Shore, Michael Foot, and Anthony Wedgwood Benn — Cabinet ministers who want Britain to get out - accuse pro-marketeers of trying to scare their countrymen into staying in. Pro-marketeers respond that the only country which really wants Britain to leave the community is the Soviet Union—and this in order to weaken Western

The EC campaign has just got rolling, and is bound to intensify as polling day approaches. But the attention of most Britons is still fixed on their economic problems - spreading unemployment, sharper struggles between unions and management, the rising cost of food and

Half of Britain's food and all its industrial raw materials except coal must be imported from abroad. The decline of the pound - to a weighted average of 23.3 percent since December, 1971 — is in part deliberate. It is the Tressury's way of discouraging imports and encouraging exports. But if it continues, not only will Arab and other wealthy holders of sterling move into other currencies, inflation in Britain will be given an added impetus because of increases in the cost of food and raw materials.

The inflation rate already has soared beyond 20 percent, and Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, does not promise to bring it down to more than less than 12 to 16 percent this year — even with all the tax-raising, expense-cutting measures he introduced in his budget. All this public gloom has its effect on ordinary citizens. Yet Britain, even today, is one of the world's safest, most pleasant, most civilized



London pride despite the gloom.

countries in which to live. There is a way of life in these isle cannot be expressed statistically in terms like the gross product, says former Coal Board advisor E. F. Schumacher, 'Small is Beautiful."

Are people discontented because they are really in want, or less than the second of th they think they are, he bake. The joy of creation that a men of automobile assembly line cannot feel that loy be may be rediscounted to the loy be may be rediscounted to the loy be rediscounted to the low be reduced to the low between the low be reduced to the low between the low between the low be reduced to the low between the lo rediscover in simple acts such as seeding his tiny patch of laws, with all the with all the remedies economists may devise, some such renewi human spirit is what Britons spem to be thirsting for.

Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

Swedish lawmakers — who firmly believe that prisons have no place in modern society -- are drawing up a radical new penal code that promises to all but empty the nation's

This revolutionary reform legislation. which will sharply reduce prison sentences for many crimes and write others off the books completely, is being spearheaded by Sweden's minister of justice, Lennart Geljer.

Mr. Geijer belongs to the more progressive school of criminologists who believe that prison confinement breeds rather than prevents crime. He claims to have inherited his dislike for prisons from his aunt, a deaconess who worked with young delinquent girls.

"For years doctors, judges, and psy-chologists have been telling us about the harmful effect prison can have on an individual. It's only when society must be protected from a dangerous criminal that prisons serve any real purpose at all," Mr. Geljer says.

Mr. Geijer vows that in the future prison sentences will be dealt out very rarely in Sweden. An ambitious top to bottom reorganzation of the whole correctional system has already begun.

From now on less serious crimes that usually carry short jail sentences, like petty theft, drunken driving, and crimes of incest, will be punished by stiff fines instead. Jail terms for more serious offenses like grand larceny and violent crimes will be reduced.

Over the next five years the main body of Sweden's prison population, currently numbering about 4,000, will be moved to smaller. open regional institutions with little or no security. It is envisioned that by 1980, a dozen amall prisons will be able to house the estimated 500 inmates judged a danger to society or beyond rehabilitation.

The open prisons, a few of which are already in operation on an experimental basis, will operate like halfway houses offering inmates

Staff correspondent of

"Socialismo, sim: dictadura, nao," the

The Christian Science Monitor

Socialist marchers shouted as they wound

their way down Sao Bento to the National

Assembly building. For a while at the end of

the week, it looked as though Socialists and

Communists were on the verge of an irrepa-

rable open clash that would inevitably involve

But as the new week dawns, it looks as

though the fragile cord of relationships be-

tween Socialists, Communists, and the MFA,

though taut to the breaking point, still holds. The MFA needs a facade of unity with all the

democratic parties, not just the Communists.

The Socialists know they cannot take power

against the MFA, despite their excellent 38

percent share of votes in the April 25

Constituent Assembly elections. And the Com-

munists regard their alliance with the MFA as an essential prerequisite to the infiltration and

consolidation of their own party's power in the

tions, in the mass media, and in the armed

On May 1, according to the Socialists, the

Communists prevented Mario Scares, popular

Socialist leader and Minister of State in the coalition government, from joining other government leaders; including Communist

Party chief Alvaro Cunhal, at the rostrum of a

buge May Day raily organized by Inter-

sindical, Portugal's Communist-dominated

The Communists retort that Dr. Soares was

forces themselves.

trade union federation.

, in peasant and urban organiza-

the ruling Armed Forces Movement (MFA).

Portuguese parties bicker,

economic shadows lengthen

personal counseling, steady work, and educa-

It is here in these new prisons without walls or bars where one of Sweden's most daring and controversial social experiments to date will be acted out. Inmates will serve a kind of "institutional probation." As their sentence progresses, they will be given increased access to social services and other benefits in the outside community.

Instead of a cell, inmates will live in tastefully furnished single dormitory rooms and take their meals cafeteria-style in modern dining halls. They will carry a key to their own room, share a pay telephone on the floor, and be free to write and receive mail uncensored.

Whenever possible inmates will be assigned to the institution located nearest their home to allow for maximum contact with friends and

In addition, regulations on leave which in the past was granted only in time of death or serious illness in the family, will be softened. And under the heading "to facilitate readjustment to society" inmates who have served half of their time will be granted furlough with no statutory time limit attached.

In tune with the general absence of rules. disciplinary measures within the open prison will take the form of a warning to remind the inmate of the many advantages to be gained through cooperation. The threat of transfer back to a closed prison will be used only as a

From the moment the inmate steps into the open prison, he will be assigned a probation officer who will remain in steady contact throughout his sentence and also after release.

One leading correctional official working closely with the reorganization likened the philosophy of the reform measures to an ice hockey match. "When you break the rules, you are sent to the penalty box and after you have been there awhile you return to the

Judging from a report in a leading news-paper here that asked readers their opinion of the reforms, the vast majority voiced enthu-

majority status in terms of popular votes.

While Dr. Soares conferred repeatedly with

the Prime Minister and with President Costa

Gomes, his party called its sympathizers to

march through the streets of Lisbon to protest

the May Day affair. They were joined by elements of the Popular Democrats (PPD),

who took 26 percent of the votes April 25

(compared to less than 13 percent for the

Communists), and who espouse what they call

social democracy and what most West Eu-

Fringe groups, including several ultra-left

groups as well as the monarchists, joined the

Socialist march. But the Communists kept

their supporters off the streets, and there were

no head-on collisions, although camouflage-

clad, carbine-holding soldiers of the security

forces looked nervous as the crowd came close

to invading the National Assembly building at

Both the Socialists and the Communists say

each other, although the Socialists say the

latter must respect the results of the April 28

voting, while the Communists say the Social-

ists must recognize the primacy of the MFA. The Socialists want to strike while the iron is

hot, before the popular energy built up

through the election campaign is dissipated.

The Communists, still shocked by their poor showing in the election, need time to expand

their party's grassroots organization. For

both, the MFA remains an essential partner.

the footof Sao Bepto Street.

ropeans would consider a form of liberalism.

Uister flag files from Belfast Protestant stronghold of Sandy Row

Protestant ultras carry Ulster UDA stands in the wings to take over and run the province if politicians fail

By Jonathan Harsch Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Northern Ireland's 2 to 1 Protestant majority has voted solidly for returning the province to one-parly Protestant rule.

Voters in the May 1 election for a constitutional convention backed the hard-line Protestant view. . . .

 Despite the cease-fire observed by terrorists of the "provisional" wing of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) since February.

Despite Britain's insistence on compromise between the province's Protestant and Roman Catholic communities.

 Despite the British threat to withdraw its massive subsidies. Despite the British imposed voting system of proportional representation which

favors moderates. nte for perhaps because of) six years

of terrorist violence. Loyalist politicians belonging to the United Ulster Unionist Coalition (UUUC) won 54 percent of the poll and 46 seats in the

convention. The other parties combined won 32 seats giving the UUUC a majority of 14. The Protestant coalition completely rejects any form of power-sharing in government with the minority Roman Catholics. Its election victory means that it can carry out its campaign promise to defy British plans for the convention. campaign promise to defy British plans for the convention.

Meanwhile, unemployment is estimated to have reached 10 percent of the working population. Portugal's balance of payments is deeply in the red. And even her ample gold and foreign currency reserves (\$2.7 billion worth in 1973) could be exhausted by November 15 The British want the convention to come up mately accept it under British with a new formula for power sharing that (there think that unless the British of Recent Control of with a new formula for power-charing that afterwards would be endorsed by the British Parliament in Westminister, which bears ultimate responsibility for constitutional changes in the United Kingdom's Irish prov-

should meet quietly in small commission work out a series of compromises.

The UUUC is pledged instead to will convention into a local parliament within three months would submit ## plan for restored regional government Protestant coalition plans to get its ? putting every question to a vote of the convention — something the British

Sitting in the background throughout election, the extreme Protestant US fense Association (UDA) made it clerit is giving the politicians only restore majority rule. UDA commender chief Andy Tyric says that if the Probability politicians fail again, the UDA is present step in to run the province itself.

its contingency plans are members are armed, and the UDA that its devastating general strike part ago, which wrecked the previous sharing experiment, proved that it has strength, discipline, and experise over Northern Ireland.

The UUUC concession to Roman Cale would be to give them the chairmans Labour Party (SDLP), rejects this s as Some observers think the SDLP might couple this with clear guarantees of Rohe SDLP withdrawal from the convention further polarization of the provinces communities.

Air defense pact renewed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor Ottawa

This week Canada is expected to renew its participation in the 18-year-old North Amercan Air Defense Command (NORAD) agreeent with the United States for at least five

Defense Minister James Richardson, an enthusiastic NORAD supporter, will announce the decision to continue sharing with the U.S. in continental defense sometime before the current pact expires May 12.

The only uncertainty surrounding the new NORAD arrangement is the length of Canada's commitment. Mr. Richarson favors an unlimited term, but has been under pressure to opt for a five-year package.

A Parliamentary committee, dominated by members of the ruling Liberal Party, recently did some deep soul-searching about NORAD and concluded another review after five years would be in order.

However, the cabinet, led by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, will make the final judgment on the matter. If it decides on an ndefinite term, Canada would want the option to withdraw on one year's notice.

NORAD, which controls a chain of radar and communication systems and 15 interceptor squadrons of the U.S. Aerospace Defense Command, currently costs about \$1.4 billion a year to operate. The U.S. foots the bill for 90 percent of the command, whose headquarters are under Cheyenne mountain near Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Only once since NORAD was formed did Canada not sign a minimum five-year deal. That was in 1973, when the Trudeau government, then a minority in Parliament, angered some American officials by settling on a twoyear term which is now expiring.

Some of NORAD's critics have described the \$140 million Canadian component of the m as a waste of money, although its

proponents reply that an all-Canadian defense system would cost a great deal more than that. There is also the military-strategic ar-

gument which contends NORAD was designed to counter a Soviet manned bomber attack - a threat seen now as minimal at best. But NORAD planners already have recog-

nized the validity of that criticism, to some extent, by reducing the number of interceptor aircraft in the system to 500 from 2,000. At the same time, they have upgraded NORAD communications and tracking systems, and broadened its role.

Another line of attack against NORAD is the political-ideological argument which holds that Canada relinquishes its sovereignty by participating. At present, Americans are responsible for NORAD flights across vast tracts of Canadian landscape.

Canada has only one regional control center, at North Bay, Ontario, but this base is charged with responsibility for watching over part of the northeast U.S.

The sovereignty argument against NORAD. however, may diminish further in the next two or three years, when Canada assumes responsibility for its own air space.

Last week, as a prelude to the renewal of NORAD, Mr. Richardson announced construction of a second Canadian regional base, Edmonton, Alberta.

This \$25 million installation will cover western Canadian air space previously handled from an American one. Under the new zone format, North Bay will assume responsibility for eastern Canadian air space and elinquish its role in the northeast U.S.

Defense Department sources in Ottawa say it could take two years or more before all the NORAD zones of responsibility are redrawn and the new Canadian installation at Edmonton is operational.

Had Canada failed to continue its NORAD obligations, officials here admit relations with the U.S. would have been dealt a stunning psychological blow.

Outlook set fair for games

Massive security screen for Montreal Olympics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The skies are brightening a bit over Canada's plans for the 1976 Summer Olympic Games in Montreal.

Dogged by sharply rising construction costs and a seven-week work stoppage last winter, the games appeared on the brink of disaster.

But the workers are back on the job, construction seems on schedule again, and hose gloomy predictions that Montreal would bandon the project have ceased.

Meanwhile, the federal government is proeeding with elaborate security precautions or the games.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Commissioner Maurice Nadon has indicated the Mounties' share of the security arrangements will amount to \$23 million. In addition, an estimated 5,000 to 7,000 armed forces personiel, probably militia members, will assist the security plan.

Anxious that there not be a repeat of the 1972 Munich games terrorist raid, Canadian politicians are pulling out all the stops to set up a errorist-proof security network.

As always with Olympic get-togethers, world politics seem to be encroaching on the Montreal games. Communist China has applied for membership in the International Olympic Committee (IOC), and there is controversy over the participation of white-ruled Rhodesia.

The IOC is scheduled to deal with China's application this month in Lausanne, Switzerland. The mainland Chinese are trying to gain admittance for themselves and expulsion for Taiwan athletes.

Should the IOC reject the Chinese proposal, there is a possibility that nations sympathetic to the Communist government might boycott Montreal next year - a prospect which sends shivers up the spines of Olympic organizers.

Canada

There is still concern about money. Montreal's flamboyant Mayor, Jean Drapeau, has insisted the Olympics will be self-financing even though a deficit appears inevitable. The federal government has thus far refused to pick up any deficit incurred by the games.

The latest cost estimates, ballooning with inflation, range between \$650 million and \$700 million. That is double the original \$310 million price tag set two years ago.

But International Olympic Committee president Lord Killanin, in Montreal for a quick tour of the Olympic construction site recently. was confident that the games now are on the right track.

"I have no doubt that, barring a world cataclysm, the 1976 Summer Games will open on time in Montreal," he told reporters after a helicopter tour of the various Olympic loca-

Montreal Olympic officials assured Lord Killanin they will at least match the performance of their predecessors at Munich in 1972. when the games were 75 percent self-financ-

Obviously enthusiastic about Montreal's plans, Lord Killanin described next year's athletic festival as "unique." "Your physical plant is perhaps only half the size and scope of Munich's but the concept here is no less exciting," he said.

He praised the quality of craftsmanship going into both the semi-domed Olympic stadium and the village where athletes will live during the games.

Annual Meeting Schedule

MONDAY, JUNE 2

Annual Meeting 2:00 p.m. Evening Meeting 7:30 p.m.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3

Morning Meeting 10:00 a.m. Afternoon Meeting 2:00 p.m. Evening Meeting 7:30 p.m.

These meetings are open only to members of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. Doors will be open 45 minutes early.

Registration

Tickets to the meetings will be available as follows:

SUNDAY, JUNE 1

12 noon to 6:30 p.m. on the plaza near the Church Colonnade

MONDAY, JUNE 2

8:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. on the plaza near the Church Colonnade, and 1:00 to 7:30 p.m. at John B. Hynes Auditorium

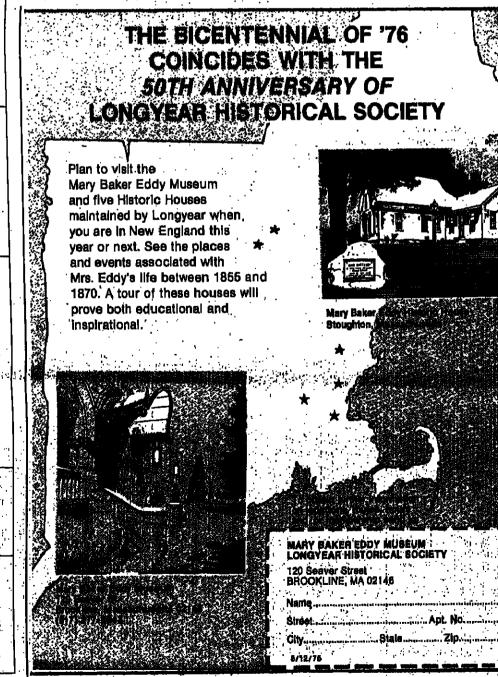
8:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. at John B. Hynes Auditorium

Child care

Child-care facilities in John B. Hynes Auditorium, for children up to age 12, will open one hour before Annual Meeting and half an hour before each of the other meetings.

Accommodations:

Hotel space close to The Mother Church is no longer available for this period. But for information on hotel space near Boston or dormitorytype housing near The Mother Church, call (61.7) 262-2300, ext. 2094 or 2095, or write to The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Visitors' Section P33, Christian Science Center, Boston, MA, U.S.A. 02115.





late and that Prime Minister Vasco Goncalves was already speaking when he arrived. They say it was an MFA officer who kept Dr. Soares out, and accuse the Socialists of whistling and jeering the Prime Minister. The truth may ber if present rates of imports and expenses never be known, but the incident supplied the continue.

Russia's newest ballet sensation looks like a little girl and dances like an angel.

By Elizabeth Pond

At 19, Nadya Pavlova is shy — to the point of bursting into tears at her first press interview some months ago. Yet onstage she is an utterly self-assured performer who transfixes her audience. "Ineffable grace" was the phrase one American viewer chose to characterize her dance. And another American viewer, the late impresario Sol Hurok, was so moved by her performance that he made her inclusion a prerequisite for promoting the most recent American tour of Moscow's Bolshoi Company (although in the end she

Nadya first started dancing in the Young Pioneers (comparable to the Girl Guides) in her native Volga River town of Cheboksary. By the age of 10 she had already showed so much promised that she was selected by talent scouts for admission to the Perm ballet boarding school 1000 kilometers away in the

Here, as in the more famous Bolshoi school in Moscow and Kirov school in Leningrad, students are given a full primary and secondary school education, along with intensive training in classical ballet. The Kirov Ballet was evacuated to Perm during World War II,

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entity when the Kirov returned to Leningrad

Nadya's parents are not themselves artists her father is an X-ray technician, her mother a kindergarten nurse, but they were willing to let their daughter leave home so she could get a better dance education. Since that time they have occasionally seen her perform.

to make the trip very often.

How does such a young child decide to give up everything else for the unrelenting discipline of a dancer? The question is strange to Paylova. "I didn't say once I made up my mind to become a ballerina," she replied seriously to an interviewer. "It's simply that I always loved to dance."

Pavlova's evebrows are furrowed under her girlish bangs as she answers. Her face is fresh, with no trace of the temperament and hauteur one expects from a prima ballerina. She has large brown eyes, rounded cheeks, and a tiny chin. Her arms are long and slender, her nail-polished hands fully adult

Pavlova's teacher from Perm, Lyudmila Sakharova - who does most of the talking in the joint interview - gives her views too on choosing to be a dancer: "It's only a process of learning, of water [flowing gradually]. It's all rubbish to ask a 10-year-old child to make and the Perm school started as an independent this decision. It's not he who decides. Only the dance than to answer questions.

process of teaching decides whether it's wor it or not.'

Then, suddenly realizing that what is selfevident to Russians might not be so obvious to foreigners, Sakharova adds, "In the Soviet Union there is no 10-year-old girl who is not

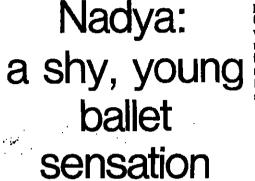
eager to become a ballerina." Pavlova says she found it difficult to be away from home, but this hardly detered her but the distance to Perm is too great for them dancing. Within two or three years she was taking part in professional performances, like all 140 Perm students. Before she finished school last year she had danced the leads in student productions of "Giselle." "Don Quixote," and Prokoviev's "Romeo and Juliet."

By the sixth form, at the age of 15, she was one of the prize winners in a nation-wide student competition in Moscow. By the seventh form, at the age of 16, she won the Grand Prix gold medal at the international competition in Moscow.

Shortly thereafter she undertook some foreign tours, dancing in Austria, Italy, Yugoslavia, and the U.S. Earlier this spring she made her Moscow debut with the Bolshoi "Ciscile."

How does she like being famous? Pavtova, who has dreaded the interview but has handled herself with composure throughout it, smiles sunnily for the first time. "It's very difficult," she replies.

As her teacher says, it's much caster to





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A HEAD FASHION SUZY,

Now that the 220 ships which took part in an exercise that covered the whole globe are on their way back, the Pentagon is beginning a detailed study of the huge volume of electronic and other intelligence it amassed while watching the Soviet movements. A thorough analysis of all this material will

Red navy

stalks seas

By Victor Zorza

Special correspondent of

The Christian Science Monitor

President Ford has been stung by the latest

Soviet naval exercises into saying that "the

Russians built up their Navy while we per-

mitted ours to shrink," and that Soviet ships

"now freely roam the world's seas."

take some time, but Mr. Ford's remarks show already that the main object of the Soviet exercise has been achieved. A political analysis of Soviet objectives suggests that Moscow wants to impress the world as the equal of the United States, and administration spokesmen are doing their best to help it.

For Secretary of the Navy J. William Middendorf, the exercise shows that the Soviet Navy can operate effectively "in all the oceans of the world." He finds it "disturbing" that the Soviet Navy has twice as many major surface combatants and submarines as the

These figures do not quite square with those given to the Senate by Adm. Hyman G. Rickover, who in April compared the U.S. Navy's 181 major combatants with the Soviet Navy's 223. Nor do the figues mean much by themselves, any more than adding up the number of apples, oranges, and plums to produce a grand total means much. The 'shrinking" of the U.S. Navy in recent years was a matter of deliberate policy, designed to retire old ships while new ships were being built to take advantage of all the benefits of new technology. The new program has been

Action stational Soviet sailors double over the decks of Baltic Fleet flagship during an exercise slowed down by inflation, but this is being

rapidly made up. The Soviet Union, too, is modernizing its Navy. A new study from the Brookings Institution estimates that by 1980 the number of major Soviet combatant ships will decline by about 10 percent, but the new units will be larger and better equipped. In the U.S. Navy, not only will the quality of surface warships improve, but the numbers will rise by 13

The Brookings study, "The Control of Naval

Throaty Slavic choirs greet Orthodox Easter

By Elizabeth Pond

"Christ is risen." "Truly he is risen."

From midnight until dawn on Sunday the priests' call; and the parishioners' response rang out in this Russian Orthodox center north of Moscow. It was the orthodox Easter, and the Russian church was celebrating it with the liturgy and service that have remained essentially unchanged since Christianity was infroduced to the Slavs in the tenth century.

The service began at 11:30 Saturday night with preliminaries in front of the opulent gold "leonostasis" of the Uspensky Cathedral. Under the icon gallery of blue and red-robed hunched saints, kerchiefed women lit candles to the risen savior. Massed choirs chanted "Lord, have mercy" in throaty Slavic voices.

The crowds in the cathedral and its surrounding churches and chapels belied the official Soviet contention that religion is only a vestige of the past here. Their numbers were smaller than last year, according to one attendant at both services. But quite a few still had to stand outside the doors for lack of space

One church official acknowledged that the reduction may have resulted from the government declaration of Easter Sunday as a crossed themselves. Some women bowed to workday to make up for the May Day holidays last week and the World War II anniversary to the floor.

holidays this coming week.

Packed churches can be misleading, of course. So many have been closed by this militantly atheist state that "believers" have to crowd into the few churches that do remain open. The Zagorsk compound — the site of the chief orthodox seminary out of three still allowed to operate - draws pligrims from

million orthodox Christians in the Soviet population of 250 million, though. And per-

h Pond centage sampling by Soviet sociologists in-Zagersk, U.S.S.R. dicates that up to 50 million believe in God.

Moreover, the makeup of congregations is indicative. Older women predominated at the Zagorsk Easter service, but there were also sizable numbers of youths — despite conspicuous scrutiny of worshippers by uniformed police and Communist Youth League members. Registered religions are legal in the Soviet Union, but atheist indoctrination is strong and churchgoers suffer in career advancement, educational opportunities, and

housing allocation. At midnight the gold doors of the sanctuary swung open and church bells tolled. Bearded, long-haired priests swung censers and took the cross and large flower-bedecked candles through the congregation to the outdoor procession around the cathedral.

The entire congregation did not follow them with candles, however, as in the old tradition. Instead, the priests made the circuit by themselves.

Nith the moment of resurrection accome cries degan of "Christ is risen. Truly he is Risen." The set frowns of a number of older women relaxed into joy. Worshippers - including young men below their waists; a few put their foreheads

Some women with bundles and walking staffs, who apparently had trudged long distances to come to Zagorsk, relieved the vigil of standing by sitting on the floor or on stairs leading to the chapels.

At 3:30 the service ended, Women unwrapped Easter cakes and colored eggs to have them blessed by the priests. As the dawn lightened the sky behind the cathedral's gold Observers estimate that there are 25 to 30 and blue onion domes, worshippers poured out into the spring morning to walk the miles

Armaments' by Barry M. Blechman, which does not deal with strategic forces, expresses a good deal of pessimism about the prospects for naval-arms limitation. At the same time the study provides the best examination of armslimitation possibilities to appear since the present lap of the naval-arms race began. The paper considers the ways in which the United States and the Soviet Union might agree to limit their naval developments in the Indian Ocean and in the Mediterranean, and freeze the naval buildup now proceeding in both countries at the level which it will reach in

At that time the United States will have a considerable advantage in aircraft carriers. while the Soviet Union will have an equally impressive advantage in submarines. The other categories of major combatant ships on both sides will reach a rough level of parity.

Blechman is prepared to concede the appearance of naval parity to the Soviet Union and to keep it there — a concept that is firmly rejected by most of those associated with naval matters in the United States. It may be assumed that it would be rejected just as firmly by the Soviet naval lobby.

The repeated delays in beginning the SALT negotiations, first caused by Moscow and then by Washington, now are recognized as the main reason why the levels of strategic arms have reached their present heights. Similar

dalays in naval-arms negotiations and to have similar results. In Washingto argued that two sets of arms-limitation tiations - SALT, and the talks on End force reductions in Europe - an enough to go on with.

THE CHRISTIAN SCENCE MO

But U.S. spending on the Navy is lim at a higher rate than the spending of forces — 6.2 percent a year on the forces. The strategic forces also ich large naval component — the subject their missiles. If this is added to the general purpose forces, the Navy 1 rate climbs to 7 percent, which will am 1980 to more than \$30 billion, compare just over \$16 billion for other strategicm

But the strategic arms, both ses all based, are being taken care of in SALI arms race has been transferred to the which will be used increasingly by the powers to assert their role around the or, as others might see it, to three! weight around the world.

For all the talk of the Soviet Navyon up with the U.S. Navy, the Russians all a long way to go. But they are called standing still - and what they lat !! naval power with which to impressit is made up for them by the naval lobis West, which do their best to make it Navy look bigger and better than it is

(□1975 Victor Zorza

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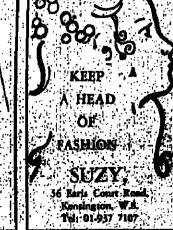
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Israel woos France

By Dennis Blakeley Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

In concrete terms Israeli Foreign Minister

Yigal Allon's recent visit to France this past

But Mr. Allon summed it up accurately

"What is new is that we now disagree in a

It was the first official visit to Parls made by

an Israeli foreign minister since the founda-

tion of the Israeli state in 1948. It was in return

for a visit made to Israel last October by

French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvag-

nargues. But Mr. Sauvagnargues was indell; cate enough — immediately before going to Tel Aviv — to seek out in Beirut the leader of

the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO),

Yasser Arafat, demonstratively shake him by

During the Algorian war and until the six-day war of 1967 France's relations with Israel

were friendly. Since 1967, France has con-

sistently pursued a pro-Arab policy which the

Israelis have naturally interpreted as anti-

It did not help when President de Gaulle, in

one of his television addressed to the nation,

called the Jews "an elite people, self-assured

and domineering" — a remark verging, many French Jews thought, on the anti-Semitic.

Reasons for this French attitude are not

hard to find in the context of France's

historically close ties with the Arab world.

France has never recognized Jerusalem as the

capital of Israel. It has always regarded Israel

as an intruder into a neat set of French-Arab

the hand, and assure him of French support.

week achieved virtually nothing.

when he said:

friendly atmosphere.'

Israel's Allon talks with French

(especially toward the Soviet Union) their

The French saw, as early as the British, the

vast Arab market for Western arms, They sold

their latest Mirage fighter-jets to Libya and

then expressed surprise when the same jets

turned up in Egypt to be used in the front line

account for a substantial part of its annual oil bill. That is why, even before the quadrupling of oil prices, France was pursuing such a

The French look upon Israelis and Palestin-

French arms sales to the Arab world

pendence of American policies.

against Israel.

fervently pro-Arab policy.

Saigon: The curtain falls

U.S. officials conceal heartbreak with grim humor as choppers snatch them from Embassy roof

By Daniel Southerland Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Aboard USS Blue Ridge The departure of the last Americans from Saigon was a sad spectacle to behold. There was plenty of joking, but under the surface there was grim recognition that many lives and 10 years had been wasted. And there was acute distress over the thought that many Vietnamese who had worked for the Americans were being left behind.

"Why don't you give us a briefing on investment possibilities in Vietnam?" said one senior official to another as they climbed the stairs toward the roof of the American Embassy for their helicopter ride out of Saigon. Everyone laughed at the remark. It was not long ago that Graham Martin, the U.S. Ambassador in Saigon, was promoting the idea of an economic "takeoff" in South

One American on the stairs leading to the roof held Ambassador Martin's French poodle

The Ambassador himself, staying on until toward the end of the embassy evacuation, was grim and ashen-faced. He had the look of a crushed man trying not to show emotion. At one point, as some of his aides began to leave, he said a few soft words of parting and patted

One American official making his way toward the roof was dressed neatly in a dark suit, bow tie, and shiny black shoes. A newspaper reporter remarked that he looked

As Hanoi hordes swarmed south...

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Graham Martin, the U.S. Ambassador to South Vietnam, is

the target of much criticism for the hasty and disorderly way

in which the last Americans and some of their Vietnamese

But as time moves on, the critics are likely to focus

increasingly on the more weighty issue of Mr. Martin's entire Vietnam policy and what embassy insiders began to describe

openly in recent days as the Ambassador's "illusions" and

Prominent among those insiders were Central Intelligence Agency (GIA) officials, who were painting a gloomier picture of Saigon's prospects for survival several weeks ago than Mr.

Even well after the fall of the city of Da Nang at the end of March, the Ambassador persisted, according to embassy officials, in thinking that Seigon could hold the line at some

point on the military front. The CIA, on the other hand, was

convinced soon after the fall of Da Nang that the war was lost.

With much of the country in Communist hands, Mr. Martin

argued that the Communists actually held little more than

hope of defending the more productive areas,
According to well-placed embassy sources, the GIA at that
point saw the need to encourage the establishment of a new

and more conciliatory leadership in Saigon, But Mr. Martin and some of his subordinates were advocating the formation

of a "fighting cabinet" in Salgon under President Nguyen Van

As it was, the "fighting cabinet" was ineffective, the CIA's pessimism over Saigon's prospects for survival seemed

justified by further government retreats, and the CIA station

chief in Salgon apparently had some success in helping persuade Mr. Martin that President Thieu's leadership was a liability.

It may remain one of those "its" of history, but some CIA officials are convinced that if Mr. Martin had foreseen more

clearly the defeats that lay ahead of Salgon, he and

set up conditions for at least a gradual, phased Communist

take-over, and a more graceful American exit, instead of the

outright military take-over that eventually occurred.

By the time Mr. Thieu resigned in late April and Salgon did.

shift to a negotiating posture, there was still much bickering -

Washington might have been able to move quickly enough to

"deficit," or nonproductive, areas, and that Saigon still had a

friends were evacuated from Saigon.

"I don't feel very immaculate," he said, closing his eyes and slowly lowering his head in resignation, as if to say he wanted to be alone with his thoughts.

"We got a lot of people out, but we also left a lot of people behind," said a young embassy political officer who had spent much of the day driving a bus around Saigon, sometimes through hostile crowds, trying to pick up Vietnamese who had worked for the Americans. More than 4,000 Vietnamese were put on barges at the port of Saigon.

By the time some of the senior American officials were heading for the roof many senior South Vietnamese Army officers had fled their posts, some of them landing by helicopter on American ships lying offshore. Lt. Gen. Nguyen Van Minh, military com-

mander of the Saigon area, said later, on board the USS Okinawa, that he had decided to leave at 11 a.m. Tuesday after he lost contact with the joint general staff headquarters in Salgon. He said that he could not control many of the military units under his command. Less than 24 hours later, President Duong Van Minh issued an announcement that Saigon was surrendering unconditionally.

By Tuesday afternoon, the Americans in the embassy knew little about what was happening on the military front. Asked how the fighting was progressing around the Saigon airport, a leading U.S. Central Intelligence Agency official said cooly, "I haven't the slightest idea."

One American waiting for evacuation picked up a small radio tuned to a South Vietnamese police network. The policemen

were leaving.

Vietnamese were left behind.

U.S. Ambassador and CIA disagreed

on Saigon's chances of survival



were talking excitedly with each other, decided to let the Americans get at cursing the American helicopters that filled

"All the Americans are leaving," said one Vietnamese police officer. "I'd like to kill them all.

Some of the U.S. Marine helicopter pilots who picked people up at Saigon's Tan Son Nhut Airport reported that they were fired at sporadically by Saigon government troops. But none of the helicopters was shot down.

Ironically, the most serious confrontations came with Vietnamese who had long worked for or been associated with Americans. Marines clubbed some of them with rifle butts as they tried desperately to climb over the American Embassy wall.

It was almost as if the Communists, who did little firing if any at the helicopters, had

among the Saigon politicians as to how power should be transferred from the old Thieu regime to a new "peace

The Communists began hardening their public position on negotiations, and, after halting major attacks for four or five days, they grew impatient and began pressing again militarily. The demoralized Salgon Army crumbled rapidly

in the face of more concerted thrusts. And as senior Salgon

Army officers began sending their families out of the country

and then fleeing for their own lives, the scent of victory

apparently became overpowering for the Communists. There

By late Monday, April 28, Ambassador Martin still thought

the Communists probably would go through the motions of negotiating a final settlement that would amount to little more than a disguised surrender for Saigon but would permit the presence of a reduced U.S. Embassy staff in South

This view still prevailed at an embassy meeting that ended

around 2 a.m. Tuesday. But by late that morning the risk that the Communists might soon overrun the city became apparent to all and the final evacuation was ordered.

Mr. Martin earlier had feared moving toward a complete

evacuation of Americans, because he thought that it would

amount to "pushing the panic button," and would undermine any further "will to resist" on the part of Seigon. A staged evacuation had been going on for weeks, but it had been

One mistake, in the view of many critics, was not to have

evacuated earlier, along with their families, more of the Vletnamese who had worked for the Americans. But

Ambassador Martin had thought he had more time to get them out. As it was, an undetermined number of these

The irony was that some of the Vietnamese the Americans

considered the most "deserving" were left behind, while

quite a few corrupt officials and military officers, as well as

bar girls and prostitutes, got out on the basis of personal

friendships with Americans and hastily contrived "mar-

was little left for them to do but walk into Saigon.

Women's unit applauds during victory celebrations in Hanoi-

kind of miracle to stop the Communists

Will the American troops be or would be no miracles.

scathed.

And the Americans' departure sens ensure the collapse of any further resident Saigon. Until a few days before the Amer started their final evacuation, many va ese who had been fighting for an committed to the Saigon government hoped the Americans would perform

back?" asked some Vietnamese what heard that American ships with mi aboard were moving toward Victnem.Ir ships and marines were there to had the of the Americans out. Once the k helicopters started whirling in and a Saigon, it became abundantly clear that

From page 1

★The outbreak of peace

beginning of World War II. There is no major fighting going on in the world anywhere.

So this is a rare moment in history. The ancient Romans had a ritual for noting and formalizing such a time. During war their legions marched out of Rome through the gates of Janus. When the war was over peace was proclaimed by closing the gates of Janus. In the year 29 B.C. the Emperor Caesar Augustus closed the gates of Janus (for the third time in 700 years) and ushered in an era of peace which lasted substantially for a half

In Hanoi last week there were victory parades. In Washington U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger was bemoaning what had happened in Vietnam and dwelling on the decline of American Influence and credibility. But others were noting the happy fact that the war is over and that this has made possible a symbolic closing of the gates of Janus.

How long can we expect it to last? That depends of course on the stability of the foundations under it. There is today no present danger of major war because there is an equilibrium of power and force. The mass of the Soviet Union in the center is balanced off on one side by a disciplined China and a prosperous Japan. It is balanced on the other by the industrial strength of Western Europe and the military power of the United States.

There are other elements in the equilibrium. An important other one is the present

preference of both Washington and Moscow for stability rather than uncertainty.

Middle East

Such an equilibrium cannot prevent local issues and local wars. Indeed, the more stable the great power equilibrium the easier it is for smaller countries to engage in local wars. The great powers shun imposing peace on the lesser lest they themselves become involved

in what to the great are minor quarrels. The greatest single danger to such an equilibrium would be from something which upset the balance of power. It could be the lecline of one side in military power, or the rise of another. It behoves those who manage the great powers to seek - not superiority, but a safe and steady equilibrium.

Richard Nixon, who contributed greatly to the establishment of this equilibrium, liked to speak of opening the way for "a generation of peace." That was not being too optimistic. The Congress of Vienna in 1815 established an equilibrium which worked moderately well. There was only one major international war between 1815 and 1914. That was the Franco-Pruseian war of 1870. There was also the American Civil War, but that was not inter-

The important tasks ahead for the statesmer are going to be difficult. The most urgent is to head off another war between Israel and its Arab neighbors. But for the long-term future the most important task of all will be the daily care and maintenance of the equilibrium.

From page 1

*U.S.-Cuba: Out of the deep-freeze?

ians as having equal rights in the Middle East. position the United States adopts at the Trinidad and Tobago, which were not OAS

Washington so far has not given a clear signal of its intentions. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, in a Texas speech in early March did, however, indicate a guarded

willingness to back a movement toward some sort of normalization of relations with Cuba. Yet to lift the OAS-imposed sanctions requires a two-thirds majority and those wanting to do away with the sanctions have only a simple majority, with two more votes

If Washington agrees at the general assembly meeting to lift the sanctions, its vote would probably swing a number of other nations in this direction. OAS observers note that such a vote would not mean that any individual nation would automatically resume relations with Cuba; it only would mean that the collective sanctions would be removed, permitting countries to do as they please on the

Those sanctions, however, have come to mean less and less. Six OAS members (Argentina, Colombia, Panama, Peru, Mexico, and Venezuela) who were on hand for the original ban have untlaterally broken it and three new Caribbean members of the hemisphere organization, Barbados, Jamaica, and

nembers at the time the sanctions were Imposed, have relations with Cuba.

OAS observers, meanwhile, say numerous other member nations seem ready to recognize Cuba.

Those same observers are keenly watching the McGovern visit to Cuba for signs of Havana's attitude toward the United States and other hemisphere issues.

Senator McGovern is only the third senator to visit the Caribbean island since Washington broke relations with Havana on Jan. 3. 1961. He was expected to confer at length :with

Prime Minister Fidel Castro during the trip. The Senator returns Thursday — the day the OAS general assembly convenes and also the day that two House subcommittees begin hearings on legislation that would remove Washington's ecomonic blockade of the island. Havana has been saying all along that the blockade is the major stumbling block to any

renewal of relations. The legislation, introduced by Rep. Jonathan Bingham (D) of New York, is similar to a measure proposed by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D) of Massachusetts earlier this year, Senator Kennedy, incidentally is expected to visit Cuba in June.

From page 1

*Commonwealth marches arm-in-arm

designed to secure higher prices for the raw materials they export to the industrialized wealth prime ministers decided that their countries. The concept still is vague enough to — next_meeting, in 1977, should be in London mean all things to all persons, but its basic. The occasion will conicide with Queen Eliza-premise is that there should be a fairer beth silver jubilee. distribution of the world's wealth,

For the Americans (and English) in Paris

service.

By Reuter

Foreigners overwhelmed by big city pressures in Paris now have their own SOS telephone crisis line, a service in English set up by a determined young social worker.

The crusade to throw a lifeline to the lonely has been started by Patricia Greenstone, wife of an English lawyer in Paris, who felt as: much at sea on arriving here as do many of her

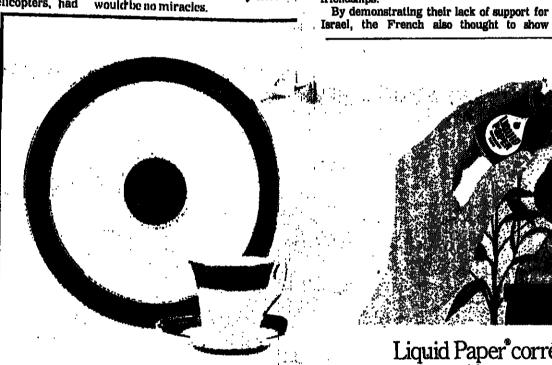
As a result, she decided to put 10 years experience as a social worker to good use and opened SOS Help-Crisis Line with a staff of 24

volunteers ranging from a Dutch bank clerk to a Swedish student.

Because of a lack of funds, its one line operates only four hours every evening. But Mrs. Greenstone is determined to expand the

"Paris has 100,000 English-speaking people. That's a vast community, the size of a small town," she said.

Her initiative has been widely applauded by many large U.S. companies whose staff departments are often bombarded with the problems of the disoriented in a strange land.



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About 180 Vietnamese, comprising employees of the U.S. Information Service (USIS) and their families, had gathered at the USIS offices in Salgon Tuesday to be taken to the airport. When buses for the sirport began to load, people from the streets poured onto them, the employees were pinned inside the USIS compound, and left bettind. gillware and special imited editions. All at special prices for overseas visitora. Plus

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United States

Leaders needed

Ford asks for help in settling refugees

By Richard L. Strout Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Ford administration is moving quickly to resolve the question of settling some 125,000 to 150,000 Vietnamese refugees in the United

Chief among its options is an appeal to the American people to extend understanding and compassion to the refugees.

To that same end, the administration is seeking congressional support for an appropriation of \$507 million coupled with standby authority for immigrant admissions. The

amounts to about \$400 per refugee.

President Ford is backing his appeal by sending witnesses to Congress and by a specially arranged press conference Tuesday night at which he will urge hospitality and

Ambassador Brown noted some evidence of coolness in the international field. "The UN high commissioner for refugees has not moved as rapidly as we would have wished," he said. Reaction in other countries is "incomplete and mixed," he added.

He attributed this reaction probably to the size and suddenness of the emergency; the U.S., he added, "undertook a humanitarian mission of gigantic proportions.'

Rep. Joshua Eilberg (D) of Pennsylvania, chairman of the subcommittee, called it "the greatest mass movement of refugees over the longest distance that we have ever wit-

In size, however, Representative Eilberg said, this is far less than the more gradual immigration of 600,000 Cubans coming to the U.S. to leave the Castro regime.

Although the American rate of unemployment."is the highest in 30 years," Mr. Eilberg said, it appeared to him that the situation could be handled.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D) of Montana supported the \$507 million evacuation appropriation and sald perhaps more would be needed. Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott (R) of Pennsylvania said he thought "the first outburst of fear and salfishness" is changing to a "concept of what America stands for and what America

"I am aware of the public concern over the reception of Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees at this time of economic difficulty," Ambassador Brown said. "I am confident?" however, of our ability to carry out a successful resettlement program.

"It is America's tradition to respond rapidly **Deregulation**

of natural gas urged

By the Associated Press

The Federal Power Commission claims the nation would gain by ending price regulation on natural gas, even though the action would mean higher gas bills for consumers.

The report estimated that deregulation under present conditions could increase the average residential gas bill as much as \$20 for

But it said the increase might diminish after 1980 and predicted deregulation would stimulate the natural gas industry to make larger investments and reverse the donward trend in natural gas discoveries and production.



No student can be sure there is a job in his future

Few jobs for the young

By Harry B. Ellis Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor,

Washington Latest unemployment figures only hint at the job-finding hardship confronting many young Americans, who by 1980 will make up 25 percent of the U.S. labor force.

In April, according to the U.S. Department of Labor, more than 20 percent of all teenagers could not find jobs, more than double the national unemployment rate of 8.9 per-

Across the country, surveys show, job prospects this summer and beyond are bleak for high school graduates and for countiess liberal arts majors in American colleges and universities.

Bringing down the general level of joblessness, however, does not solve the problem of young Americans, many of whom leave high school or college with few, if any, developed

. What can be done to create jobs for youth? Restructure high school education, for one thing, suggests Tilford Gaines, senior vicepresident and economist of Manufacturers

"There is no reason," writes Mr. Gaines, why a young person while learning the skills . . to become an architect should not simultaneously be learning the skills that would enable him to become a master carpenter."

For some years to come, experts say, little improvement is in sight, because the postwar ment.

baby boom is thrusting more and more young people onto a saturated job market.

Between 1970 and 1980, according to the Labor Department, the number of Americans between 25 and 34 years of age looking for work will grow by 51 percent, from 17.7 million to 26.8 million. Unemployment this year, sald U.S. Trea-

sury Secretary William E. Simon Sunday, will peak "at about 9 percent." The jobless rate. he added, will "stabilize" and begin to move downward, only after economic recovery expected to begin in the second half of this year — is well established.

Mr. Simon, speaking on "Face The Nation" (CBS-TV), said he was "heartened" that total employment grew in April, although unemployment shot up by another 200,000 persons to 8.9 percent.

Total employment and the jobless rate both rose, because the labor force itself - people with jobs and those looking for work - grew in April, for the second month in a row.

This reflects, among other things, the upsurge of younger Americans, and of women in general moving into the market in search of

"The best thing we can do for the unemployed in this country," declared Mr. Simon, "is to have good, stable, noninflationary growth of the economy."

Warning against "overheating" the economy, the Treesury chief sald it was inflation that caused the recession and high unemploy-

'Smile, you are on candid canvas'

Washington Through the ages, artists have depicted their human subjects in terror, pain, and sorrow. But zoologist Joseyin Crane Griffin says there are relatively few works showing people who were smiling.

In fact the showing of teeth, which she uses as a measure of smiling, was virtually taboo in art for hundreds of years except in non-human representations or on people who were looked down upon by the artist.

Mrs. Griffin speculates that the "lack of smiles in art goes back to when live animals were a threat to man daily." Artists identified the showing of teeth with those animals.

She also points out that wearing a mask-like expression has been regarded as a sign of

dignity in some cultures. Although attitudes toward smiling had ap-

By the Associated Press parently begun to soften anyway, the development of photography was a real catalyst in bringing the broad smile — a smile in which the upper and lower teeth show - to a wider acceptance in art, Mrs. Griffin says.

Popular photography has made more people comfortable at the thought of smiling in public, she says.

"Back in our early history teeth were not necessarily connected with smiling." Mrs. Griffin says. She found many examples of simple smiles where the subject's mouth was completely closed.

One of her listeners offered another explanation for the lack of smiles in early art. Skilled and elaborate dentistry has become available only in the last century, the woman in the audience said.

Even today, she added, many people, especially those in other countries, are "very conscious of the gaps and the spaces in their

Air controllers dangerous jargo

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

not so," says a spokesmon for the Per

always understand each other.

that the pilot mistakenly interpretedate controller's message that he was clear The FAA has since clarified its rules

accuracy of "supplementary" information which controllers have that could be along to pilots.

hunger for more precise data on t do so.

One of the 19 task force recommen establishment of a group of represe airlines, pilots, and air controllers to traffic control practices with at en

FAA itself. While the agency has tradited safety inspection work

By Lucin Mount

If skies are to be safer for the milies (ravel by air, pliots must fully undersity split-second radioed commands of and

A special task force of federal officials is working to make sure that they do. "We always assumed pilots understood traffic control terminology, but obvious Aviation Administration (FAA).

In a stream of aviation shorthard, mg ing to the layman, air controllers for giving pilots their distances from other craft and the minimum altitude to be \$ until the planes are free to make their int

There has been some evidence in mon months that pilots and controller 4 "

TWA crash outside of Washington cook approach to a certain altitude to meant could proceed to that altitude immed-

The Department of Transportation force suggests the FAA study the edel

Some pilots have complained that said altitudes are often too low and that vertical as well as its horizontal location. controller, often controlling a dozen place once can spare the time, he may what such information but there is no obligat

standardizing and clarifying them.

Many of the recommendations zero in the relied heavily on the sireraft industry to the FAA safely standards on its own. the force recommends that the FAA do man comprehensive design reviews before certification ing afferall or engine improvements strengthen its technical stall so as to make ably monitor the aircraft industry's

United States

A 3-inch fish threatens a dam

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Discovery of a rare, 3-inch fish is threatening to cancel a \$100-million dam being constructed by the Tennessee Valley Author-

The fish — the "snail darter" — was discovered by a University of Tennessee professor while snorkeling in the Little Tennessee River near Lenoir City, some 20 miles southwest of Knoxville. Federal wildlife officials are worried that

operation of TVA's Tellico Dam now under construction near the site of the discovery would destroy the snail darter's only known

Environmentalists regard the snail darter's plight as a classic case of "progress" versus nature. It also shapes up as a difficult test for the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

TVA officials are resisting efforts to list the snail darter as a "rare and endangered" species. Such a listing could automatically trigger provisions of the Endangered Species Act and force cancellation of the Tellico project within two months.

TVA officials express doubt that the snail darter is actually a distinct species; and they hint that the fish is being used as a ploy by

Already \$55 million has been spent on the dam and reservoir, which would provide additional electrical power and flood control for the eastern Tennessee area.

Dr. David A. Etnier, an ichthyologist and discoverer of the snall darter, describes it as a tence." perch-like fish, greenish-brown, with rough scales. It feeds primarily on snalls. To survive it requires swift-flowing waters over a clean river-bed. Tellico Dam would inundate the entire region of the river where the darter is known to exist.

Federal wildlife officials have reviewed the scientific studies that Dr. Etnier has prepared on the snail darier, and they say the research appears to be sound.

Dr. James D. Williams, fishery biologist for the U.S. Office of Endangered Species, says his department is preparing documents to formally list the darter as an endangered

If the listing is approved by the Secretary of the Interior, it would automatically prohibit a federal agency (including TVA) from taking any action that threatens the snall darter.
Nathaniel Reid, assistant secretary for fish

and wildlife and parks for the Department of the Interior, requested the TVA in March to "take all measures it can" to preserve the

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darter. He suggested that TVA conduct a "thorough technical review of the effects of the Tellico project."

Mr. Reid said Dr. Etnier's research indicated the snall darter represented a "discrete, new species." and that Tellico appeared to present "danger to its continued exis-

Researchers with TVA, however, insist that Washington is moving too swiftly - and look with doubt on the snail darter's importance.

Lynn Seeber, general manager of TVA, responded to Mr. Reid's request by pointing to the investment of over \$50 million in Tellico Dam; by noting that President Ford has asked another \$23.75 million next year for the dam; and by observing that construction on the dam has been proceeding for several years.

"We certainly disagree," said Mr. Seeber, that the Endangered Species Act requires that an on-going major project be halted to protect

a newly discovered species.

Dr. thomas H. Ripley, staff biologist with
TVA, protests that his office did an "exhaustive" environmental study for Tellico. It is impossible, he suggests, to cover every

species, every insect, every plant.
"What are the limits?" he asks. "Somebody could find a crtcket, or a plant — you could go

an ad infinitum.... "I have a lot of sympathy in these areas," Dr. Ripley says. "We do need protective legislation. But there are trade-offs that must be made. And Tellico will yield a lot of

The controversy appears to be building. Some officials suggest the struggle between Tellico and the snail darter eventually will have to be resolved in the courts.

Fight against alcoholism

By Robert M. Press Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Milwaukee As the United States searches for better ways to help its approximately 9 million alcoholic citizens, there are these encouraging

 The number of alcoholics in the U.S. many of them in the middle and upper classes, may not now be increasing.

 With the growing realization that perhaps as many as half the alcoholics in the U.S. are women, treatment specialists are beginning to offer them the same help male alcoholics get.

• Alcoholism is becoming less a 'hidden' problem and thus more able to be handled. But there also are signs for the need of

continued effort: • The number of alcohol-related deaths in the U.S. each year is rising "dramatically," says Dr. Charles Lieber, president of the American Medical Society on Alcoholism. Alcohol now is the fifth major cause of deaths nationally and, among 25-to-65-year-olds in New York City, the third largest cause of

• There is some evidence that youth are beginning to drink at an earlier age. · There is growing evidence that bables of

alcoholic mothers may be born suffering the effect of alcoholism. "We don't feel there has been a dramatic increase in alcoholism" in the last 20 years says George C. Dimas, executive director of the National Council on Alcoholism (NCA), a

private, non-profit organization that is holding its annual conference here this week, But there has been an increase in the awareness of alcoholism as a major social problem, he says, Dr. Lieber calls it the "No. 1

social problem today" in the U.S. An example of the growing awareness of the

easily detected, says Mr. Dimas.



Einstein: his theory holds up

Einsteinright again on gravity

By David F. Salisbury Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor Albert Einstein's theory of relativity once

again has confounded its critics. His predictions about how gravity bends the fabric of space have been supported while those of general relativity's foremost con-

tender have been weakened This result comes from a recent experiment at the National Radio Astronomy Observatory (NRAO) in Green Bank, West Virginia: There, a group of scientists used radio telescopes to measure the bending of micro-waves from a

distant source as it passed close to the sun.
As light, or radio waves, brush by the sun they pass through its powerful gravitational field. Here space itself is warped, so the light does not travel in a straight line but follows a curved path. So the position of the Earth's image appears to shift in relation to other stars

as the sun moves close. One of Einstein's greatest scientific feats was to explain the force of gravity as the bending of space itself. Instead of attracting the Earth directly, argued Einstein, the sun's titanic mass bends space in such a way that the Earth and other planets appear to fall toward

Since a solar eclipse expedition in 1919, shortly after Einstein published his new theory, scientists have been studying the way light bends around the sun. The fact that it does bend was one of the strongest proofs that relativity was more accurate than the tradi-

tional theories of Sir Isaac Newton.

In the intervening years, however, a number of other "post-Newtonian" theories have been proposed. These are different in form, This could point to a growing number of but their predictions of light-heading and calcoholics in the IJS. but also may mean a larger consumption by present alcoholics and better reporting of alcoholic cases, says Dr.

Telegraphy.

> The NRAO experiment is the first to claim the extreme accuracy, within 1 percent, which is necessary to discriminate between the predictions of Einstein and Dr. Dicke. They used four radio telescopes linked by computer rather than by wire as has been the practice in the past. This allows the telescopes to be farther apart and so form more pracise mages.

Two sets of telescopes were linked together and tracked the radio source at different wavelengths. This allowed the scientists to compensate for subtle interferences from the corona, the thin stream of gases that blow outward from the sun.

The bending they measured corresponded to Einstein's prediction, while calculations of problem is recognition of alcoholism among. Dr. Dicke's were off by 7 percent. The results: women, As more women drive cars and take were reported to the magazine Physics Today jobs, those with alcoholic problems are more by Edward Fornalont and Richard Srames of NRAO.

TY SHOPPING GUIDE

United States

U.S. assures allies: 'We stand firm'

By Dana Adams Schmid Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

World capitals trying to sort out the impact of the fall of South Vietnam on future policies of the U.S. now see:

• Top Ford administration officials repeatedly assuring both allies and adversaries that Washington will stand firm behind its European and Asian allies, both diplomatically and

 Democrats in Congress giving a new and resounding signal that they want a firm rein kept on future U.S. actions -abroad.

The House refused to accept Mr. Ford's assurances that authority to use military force, contained in the administration's \$327 million aid bill for South Vietnam, no longer had meaning. Despite Mr. Ford's plea that the bill was "desperately needed," the House rejected it, 246-152, preferring to consider a brand new bill to give money to resettle Vietnamese refugees in the United States.

One member, Rep. Donald W. Riegle Jr. (D) of Michigan, says the defeated bill gave Mr. Ford "a blank check." Meanwhile, the North Vietnamese news agency said that all

of South Vietnam, including the Mekong Delta, had been 'liberated.' The latest warning that as far as the administration is

concerned, the U.S. will stand firm behind its allies and against its foes abroad comes from Defense Secretary James At an unexpected news briefing May 1, Mr. Schlesinger

said, "It is clear that a consequence of events in Vietnam has been to shake the confidence of many countries in U.S. power and more particularly steadfastness.

He described the "forward defense areas" of the United States in the era after Vietnam - Western Europe, Korea, and, indirectly, Japan.

About Taiwan, he said that the United States sees it as part of the Island defense chain and "will protect" its integrity. He asserted also that the United States would stand by its defense commitments to South Korea and Japan.

According to high-level administration sources, the Secretary's military defense pronouncement was the product of consultations at the national security level and represented the Ford administration's military policy in the post-Vietnam

Viet refugees' rights in U.S.A.

By C. Robert Zelnick Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D) of Massachusetts plans to introduce legislation soon that would make an estimated 75,000 South Vietnamese refugees eligible for eventual U.S. citizenship, aldes of the Senator have disclosed. Senator Kennedy chairs the subcommittee on refugees. Until such legislation is enacted by Congress, most of those

who escaped South Vietnam in the hectiq days preceding its fall to the Communists will remain in a sort of legal timbo. entering the U.S. as "parolees" under the Immigration and Naturalization Act.

Using the ''parolees'' classification, the attorney general can permit foreign nationals to enter the United States on a "temporary" basis in "emergent" situations. Those admitted

this way are not subject to the hemispheric quota systems in this way are not subject to the hemispheric quota systems in the number of the world place numerical limits on the number of the world and are otherwise immune to the strict full strate apply to those seeking "resident allent" status.

I pumperation law experts cite two principal distinctions between parolees and resident allens;

A parolee status creates no vested rights and many her transvariants.

A parolee status creates no vested rights and may be revoked at any time.

Resident aliens are eligible for full U.S. citizenship after five years of residency in this country.

Congress can, however, permit time spent as a paroles to be credited to the citizenship waiting period once resident alien status has been legislated.

U.S. officials are in the process of "screening" those Vietnamese evacuated in the closing days of the war. Former prisoners, prostitutes, narcotics dealers, and other undesirables are supposedly prevented from entering the United States by this process. But administration officials privately concede that because of the frantic nature of the departure from Vielnam and the lack of dealre to return the refugees to a Communal -ruled country, the screening process is likely to be perfunctory at best.

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South Africa tiptoes into the TV age

By Humphrey Tyler Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town Years behind some of the much poorer and less developed states in Africa, South Africa enters the age of television this week. Transmissions will be limited to the area around the country's richest city Johannesburg at first, and will last only two hours a day for a start.

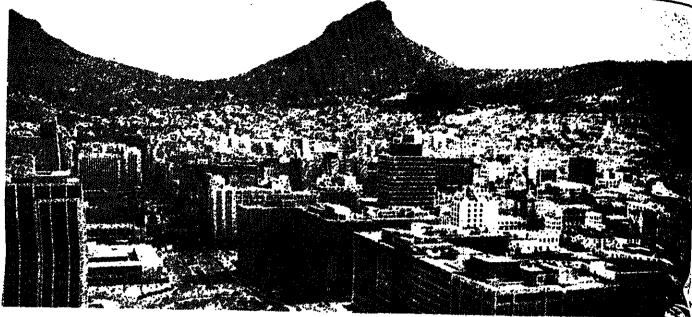
The reception area gradually will be increased until next January when most urban areas will be covered, and a "full service" of five hours a day will be introduced.

Party politics and concerns about maintaining a balance between the country's two official languages, English and Afrikaans, are the reasons why there has been such a long delay in introducing this potent information medium, and the government will control it very carefully.

(Many outsiders believe that another major consideration in the government's reluctance to introduce television was the likely effect of television on the country's nonwhite population. The latter outnumbers whites more than four to one. While many nonwhite South Africans may not be able to afford TV sets. outsiders recall the revolutionary effect television had in the civil rights movement in the United States in the 1950s and '60s.)

For years the National Party Government refused even to consider introducing television. Led by the then Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Dr. Albert Hertzog, a rightwinger, government spokesmen derided the "little black box" that, they said, could destroy the nation's moral fabric and ruin its

However, in 1969 the government set up a commission to investigate the subject, and finally agreed to introduce television.



Now the roofs of Cape Town will soon be sprouting TV aerials

Technically, the service will be excellent, in color and black and white, but it is costing the country a lot of money.

The cheapest black and white sets cost about \$580, and color sets about \$1,400. The reason for this high price is that the sets are being manufactured in South Africa to very high specifications, and no sets may be imported, regardless of a world abundance of sets. Despite the price, it is expected that about 300,000 sets will be sold before the end of

The government is protecting the local manufacturers — there are six of them, each individually licensed by the government - to foster a local television set industry, and to provide more jobs, especially for black work-

Television programs are all being controlled by the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC), a publicly owned body which is theoretically free of direct government interference, but which none the less tends to echo government policy. Already it has been made plain to producers that they must not run material that is too controversial.

The SABC has been building up a store of programs for several years, buying here and there overseas, as well as preparing material

One of the problems has been to maintain a balance between English and Afrikaans on the service. Much overseas material has been dubbed in Afrikaans.

Also, as a group the Afrikaans speakers lend to be more conservative than English speakers. Originally it was considered that the best plan would be to give each community its own channel, Now to save money they will both have to share, and all sorts of delicate issues of censorship are involved.

But even though the South African television service is likely to prove conservative by some standards, its impact on South African life generally is still likely to be impressive. At a time when great political changes are in the wind, some see television as a potent force for reeducating the South African whites. Living as they do at the remote tip of a predominantly black continent, they have been till now insulated from many of the trends and homonings of this century.

Portuguese Africa jolts toward independence

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

With full independence for Mozambique and Angola figuratively just around the corner, both these Portuguese African territories are experiencing last-minute difficulties.

On the Atlantic Coast side, Angola, which is due for independence Nov. 11, still is enduring large-scale violence as its major liberation groups struggle for power. The capital city of Luanda has been rocked during the past week by armed clashes between followers of the rival Popular Movement for Angolan Liberation (MPLA) and the National Front for Angolan Liberation (FNLA). Reports from Luanda speak of 200 to 500

people killed and hundreds more casualties in the worst outbreak of violence in several months. Early this year, the three competing have returned from Portugal. They are said to have returned from Portugal they are said to have returned from P Delighed the But the his not prevented in landlar formalique.

continued friction, which occasionally flares somel in Frelimo's ranks also makes a strong

the big former colony might become another too quick on the frigger at road blocks or pattlefield for competing forces, as happened inspection points, partly out of ignorance, Zaire, and in Nigerta. The known fact that China and the Soviet Union have supplied weapons and inilitary advisers to the rival factions also exacerbates the situation.

By contrast, Mozambique, located on the Indian Ocean side of the continent and pressure to retain economic ties with its two in South African gold mines each year. It Indian Ocean side of the continent and pressure to retain economic ties with the pour Atrican gold mines each year. It scheduled for full independence on June 25, controversial white-fuled neighbors, Rho- would face an unemployment problem at

one major liberation movement, the Front for Mozambique Liberation (Freilmo), involved in the battle against Portuguese colonial control. Thus the country at least has been spared extensive political factional fighting.

But after the departure of thousands of white Portuguese business and professional men in the wake of rioting following the initial Frelimo takeover, the transitional government in Lourenco Marques confronts serious economic problems.

A shortage of skilled technicians and spare parts reportedly is hampering such key services as internal transportation. Tires for trucks are in short supply, and so is foreign exchange with which to purchase tires and other equipment abroad.

Yet, although many white Portuguese have left and others are poised to leave if the

What causes concern not only in Angola but below the top in the provisional government. swhere in black Africa is the possibility that But foreigners have found Frelimo soldiers partly from concern about a reactionary takeover bid.

Under these conditions, the country's economy has nosedived, with production down and some wages trebled.

Thus the government is under considerable Perhaps fortunately, Mozambique had only percent of Rhodesia's trade goes through the practice were halted.



UNITA leader Dr. Jonas Savimba

Other black African nations are eager to see this traffic cut off or at least reduced by the incoming government of Frelimo President Samora Machel. But African countries and Mr. Machel are aware this scarcely can be done unless some way to compensate Mozambique for its revenue loss can be devised. Contributions to a special fund are one suggestion, but this may not be a practical solution.

Indications so far are that economic ties with the white nations will continue for the time being after independence. Mozambique scheduled for full independence on June 25, controversial winter and ineignmons, that would race an unemployment problem at has been less restive in recent months: design and South Africa. An estimated 85 home, plus an important income loss, if this

African trade and the Suez Canal

By Henry S. Hayward Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE MON

East Africa is waiting to see if the plan OORKING, SURREY. Two furnished rooms offered business woman (preferably). Share kilchen/garden. Near station, quiet locality. CSM GP. 4 Grosvenor Pl., London SWIX 7JH. 579 1588. reopening of the Suez Canal will bring an increase of trade to and from this area. Already the ports of Kenya, Tanzana accommodations wanted employment agencies

Nairobi, k

Mozambique are handling as much lrek their facilities will permit. But the comof these nations certainly could benefit an even larger volume of sea trade it facilities will be expanded.

Closing of the Suez Canal as a result June, 1967, Arab-Israeli war hit popul side of the waterway hard. Goods hardway from Europe had to be diverted around? Cape of Good Hope, which ment a substa increase in freight rates and voyage timet:

East Africa is estimated to have lost million between 1967 and 1971 on its experi-European markets Since then the rate of is placed at \$125 million a year.

But now African shippers wonder how Egypt will charge for vessels passing that the canal when it is ready for traffic. Se expect the increase in tells will have by large, to help repay canni clearant repair costs, as well as to account for infair Then too, there is concern over the position of another Arab-Israeli conflict and the pect of ships again being trapped or deat

So some vessels, especially large latbuilt for the long run around South may well continue their present rous! when the Suez route is open. Some of the behemoths will not fit the canal's P width and depth anyhow, and it may be before the canal can be enlarged.

But smaller East African cargo of many of them 10,000 tons or less, protein be eager to use the Suez waterway or rest traditional Mediterranean and souther rope ports For them, mileage sequent fuel costs will be a decide lette

The general expectation is that Est Air trade will benefit from the canal resistant South Africa may lose some, and West him trade, which now is booming, will be But maritime experts point out that

now depends on world prices for such all raw materials exports as copper collection more than on the distance such must be carried. Thus a surge of trade, is followed to the control of the control Africa or elsewhere, will not heces follow the availability of the Sues passes

in the long run, however, the respensional restore closer commercial limits in tween the raw materials producing national East Africa and the markets of Europe and Mideast. From the Pensian Gulf to north Mideast. Europe, it is 1.700 miles shorter via Such around the Cape. To the East Coast of h United States, the saving in miles is 3.700.

Peking frowns on Vietnamese mastery of Indo-China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor 1975 Toronto Globe and Mail

Centuries-old animosity surfaces

High-level Chinese leaders are reported to feel a sense of relief that, with its withdrawal from South Vietnam, the United States now is free to play a positive role elsewhere in Asia.

At the same time, the surrender of the Saigon government could cause the Chinese new problems.

As elaborated in discussions since the surrender of Saigon, the view at the policymaking level in Peking is that the rapid collapse of the U.S. supported governments in Cambodia and South Vietnam has released Washington from a commitment that needlessly squandered American resources that now can be applied to favorable effect in assisting other Asian nations to foster their

The new role the Chinese leaders see for the U.S. was not defined in the discussions, but observations made previously by the Peking leadership suggest that they are thinking primarily of U.S. ties with Japan. They also have indicated a favorable attitude toward U.S. support for other countries on the Asian

rim, notably Thailand, Maiaysia, Singapore, officials Indonesia, and the Philippines, seeing that as a Chinese. bulwark against attempts by Moscow to strengthen Soviet influence in the area.

Although the Chinese regard the U.S. presence in Japan as a stabilizing influence and have said so repeatedly in discussions with visiting leaders, they have underscored in the most recent discussions that they vigorously oppose the use of U.S. troops in Asia or anywhere else to assist governments faced with domestic insurgencies.

Washington's mistake in Vietnam, they say, was to become involved in a national conflict in which it had no essential security interest.

Although Peking has supported North Vietnam's cause politically and materially for more than 20 years, the perspectives of the two governments have differed at various points of the war. And although official declarations portray the relationship between Peking and Hanoi as close and harmonious, diplomats foresee the possibility of continuing differences.

Two thousand years of Chinese suzerainty over what now is Vietnam has left its legacy. and even today travelers returning from Hanoi remark on the distance that Vietnamese

officials set between themselves and the

"In two weeks the word China was not mentioned once," said one Western diplomat. "The closest anybody came was a guide at a historical site who referred to 'the northern people," and that in an unfavorable context."

There is more to it than history, however. The Chinese clearly do not want a Hanoidominated Indo-China, stressing in almost every public pronouncement on Cambodia and Laos the importance of their remaining independent and nonaligned. The Chinese will watch carefully for any sign that Moscow's influence in Vietnam is gaining at the expense

are the conflicting claims to the Spratly Islands in the South China Sea. When China drove South Vietnamese forces from the Paracel Islands farther north last year, Hanoi said nothing: but its attitude toward the Spratlys was manifest in the disclosure that Vietnamese Communist troops occupied Sal-

Of less moment, but awkward nonetheless,

gon-held islands in the group shortly before the final collapse of the Saigon government.

Elizabeth Pond reports from Moscow: Life in Saigon is returning to normal under the revolutionary government, according to Soviet press reports, although they implied that there is resistance to new measures

among businessmen and some shopkeepers. Tan Son Nhut Airport has reopened, according to a Tass correspondent in Hanoi, and Salgon Television has resumed broadcasting. All city hospitals, transportation, water, and electricity are functioning normally. Tass said, and one of the biggest textile mills has 1,000 workers back on their usual shifts.

In reporting the first meeting of the new authorities with Saigon "business circles" and shopkeepers, however, Tass said only that "most" agreed to cooperate. It said also that new management committees are being set up in factories, transport companies, and ports.

These committees face a "complex" task Tass said, of taking inventory, getting produc-tion rolling again, and effecting "social trans-

Mrs. Gandhi branded 'dictator' as move to oust her swells

By Joe Gandelman Special to The Christian Science Monitor

circles that the ruling Congress Party's

strategy was to link state elections to the 1976

general elections, thus depleting opposition

As the fast entered the second week,

Jayaprakash Narayan, popularly called "JP."

the American Communist Party while study-ing in the U.S. in the 1990s, he joined the

socialist wing of the Congress Party on

student spear headed movement in India's sec-

ond largest state. The movement in Bihar

Gandhian work in the villages

New Delh! Some of India's veteran freedom fighters have resurfaced to offer stiff opposition to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

These onetime leaders think Mrs. Gandhi's rule has been marked by the gradual erosion of parliamentary democracy and the replacement of consensus politics with a more manipulative brand. Increasingly, civil disobedience tactics developed by the late Mahatma Gandhi are being used to confront the Prime Minister's civil authority.

The latest challenge came in April from Morarji Desai, Mrs. Gandhi's rightist nemesis from the Old Congress Party, from which she split in 1969. Mr. Desal vowed to fast until emergency powers, instituted in 1971, were

energies and resources.

outside Indian politics.

national campaign.

suspended and elections in the State of Gujarat were held on schedule. Mrs. Gandhi insisted that severe drought conditions there made early elections impossible. However, it was no secret in top political

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since has broadened into a no-holds-barred Mr. Narayan so far has managed to do what New Delhi fears most: bring together, if only temporarily, the opposition — from rightist Hindu communalists to leftist Maoist commu-

Indira Gandhi

Communist Party (CPI), remains Joyai b Mrs. Gandhl

Ostensibly, the issues are corruption, electoral and educational reform, and 27 years of

Congress Party rule. But the underlying theme is "remove Indira." The Prime Minister, charges Mr. Narayan, is a "dictator by instinct" who has under

mined Indian democracy. Mrs. Gandhi, on the other hand, lables his movement "fascistic" and anti-national and hints that it is supported by the U.S. Central

Intelligence Agency.

However, although JP held a March rally in New Delhi that attracted about 400,000 persons, he has shifted from mass rallies to a psychological battle for the conscience of the

But Mrs. Gandhi's most troublesome foe is ongress Party. His plans call for driving a wedge between Mrs. Gandhi and the party's anti-CPI faction. For years Mr. Narayan chose to remain This strategy has had some success. Mrs. Critics call him "confused" because of his Gandhi, tightly caged by the CPI alliance, faces increasing dissension within the party. various political conversions: A member of

In addition, several, "people's candidates," agreed upon persons put up by a temporarily united opposition under the JP umbrella, have returning to India. After independence he defeated the Congress in by-elections. Mr renounced politics "forever" to take up Narayan reportedly will aim for qualitative

defeats of prominent Congress officials. "Forever," however, ended in March, 1974, when, following student violence in Bihar Even so, JP's movement has serious weak-

State. JP spoke out against the government. · A!heavy reliance on the machinery of the Mrs. Gandhi responded by raising questions about donations to JP from wealthy friends. Hindu Jana Sangh Party has upset many Muslims, who view the movement as commu-Knowledgeable political analysts think that Mrs. Gandhi's public rebuke, more than the actual issues, provoked JP into leading the nalist in nature.

. JP's strength is that he is one of India's few national leaders considered "uncorrupted" by politics. But the increasingly shrill electioneering tenor of his rhetoric, plus reliance on the organization of political perties, has undermined his above-it-all image.

· Once elections come, the Congress Party tends to unite and trounce its opponents, while the oppositon usually crumbles.

Despite ongoing efforts to unify the opposi-tion, total revolution during the elections may nists — under the banner of "total revolu" !! iton:" Only the Congress ally, the pro-Soviet be something less than that.



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education

What children are rarely taught

education

By Takashi Oka Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Suppose a school were to teach its pupils every element in the multiplication table except for the sevens - seven times three, seven times four, and so forth. Indignant parents would soon complain. Yet most schools, a British educator says, complecently ignore, except in a disorganized, idiosyncratic manner, a basic aspect of human living, and hence of education — space.

Space is of central importance to all physical sciences and all visual arts, says this educator, J. A. R. Coutanceau Clarke of North London Polytechnic. Mr. Clarke uses the word "space" in its most general sense, including terrestrial and cosmic space, the space in which we think and that in which we live.

"Do you realize," Mr. Clarke said in a recent interview, "that governments, including Britain's, withhold from school children and university students about one-third of existing systematized, fundamental knowl-

This is a serious charge, and Mr. Clarke went on to explain what he meant, Most schools in most countries teach reading, writing, and 'rithmetic as a matter of course. But they do not even consider the study of space - abstract and concrete, in art. aesthetics, physics, mathematics, and so

The result is that most people are spatially illiterate, except for specialists working in relatively narrow fields — physics, a sculpture, a chemistry. Even these specialists are conscious of space only so far as it relates to their own work. They miss the endlessly delightful and meaningful relationships of

Because he had to assume spatial illiteracy on the part of most of his readers, the American scientist Martin Gardner devoted three-quarters of his best-seller, "The Ambidextrous Universe," to one concept mirror images (enantiomorphism) - which any bright seven-year-old can easily grasp.

Mr. Clarke's examples of the importance of learning about space range from the com-monplace to the academic Fractions, for instance, are easier to explain in terms of Euclidian geometry than by algebra. Or take the puzzle schoolmasters sometimes used to assign their pupils — how to supply gas, water, and electricity to three houses standing

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supplying one house crossing with those supplying another. The answer: it can't be done. But this is not merely a harmless puzzle; it is a geographic concept, and topology is essential in the working out of printed circuits.

A geologist and a crystallographer with a master's degree from the Unversity of London, Mr. Clarke has been fascinated by the symmetry of shapes since he picked up glittering pebbles as a boy on country roads near Dover. More than 20 years ago, he realized that children seven or eight years old could easily grasp concepts like mirror symmetry, which might take a high school or university student months to master.

"I did it with objects," he said, "a teapot, or a bowl. I showed how, if you divided the object into two along an imaginary line, it could have two, four or more planes of symmetry. Children grasp these things quickly. They are fascinated by objects — by working in space. They may be bored by reading, bored by numbers. But have you noticed, if you give them a simple match puzzle, how long they will spend patiently trying to work it out?"

"The language of space is universal," Mr. Clarke says. "It is not restricted by linguistic in a row without having any of the lines barriers, as are reading and writing. To those

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literate in the language of space, there is to Chinese boys or to 17-year-old girls at instant communication.'

Because space is such an essential aspect of living, children inevitably learn about it, in one way or another. But the teaching of spacerelated subjects, in Mr. Clarke's view, is haphazard at best.

"Geometry is only for boys at rather oldfashioned private schools, while symmetry is only for undergraduates studying crystallography and mineralogy. Trigonometry is for budding surveyors, and vectors are for young

to maintain that division should be taught only about a three-dimensional world.

ing French, or that square roots show taught only to Canadians, with subtraction decimals reserved for economists and di

Mr. Clarke himself has not yet destiff syllabus or a textbook for teaching thinking to children. What is needed point, he feels, is for a lively exchangelis between educators and scholars and various space-related fields. Out of #5 discussion, he believes could evolve at certed effort to break down a barrier that To teach space-related subjects in this kept children — and their parents — tiels manner, Mr. Clarks believes, is as illogical as the straitjacket of two dimensional than

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Recipe for docile students

'Sit down, shut up and do what you are told'

By Francis Renny

The Vice-Chancellor of Britain's Birmingham University devised a crafty scheme to frustrate any student sit-in at his administration building: he would consider acquiring an ultrasonic device which, while not damaging youthful eardrums, would make a prolonged sit-in intolerable.

Unfortunately, before the machine could be installed there really was a sit-in. The sittersin went through the files ("conducting research into university policy" they called it), unmasked the plan and distributed copies to the press. Not more than 150 of Birmingham's 8,000 students were involved, however,

Further north, at the University of Lancaster, about 300 students wore occupying their administration building in support of one of the rent-strikes which are currently the most widespread form of protest in Britain's 75 higher learning institutions. Most of the students get grants for their tuition and ubsistence from their county councils, which in turn are strictly controlled by London. The students maintain that inflation and government parsimony make it impossible for them to meet the increased rents charged by university halls of residence.

All of which seems tame stuff compared with the vigorous "demos" of the 1960s, a lot of them on anti-American or Vietnam War themes. Even the anti-Apartheld in South Africa cause has run out of steam lately; while



the IRA sacrificed most of its support in England by callously bombing English pubs. Demonstrations in favor of Palestine, Bangladesh or Cyprus tend to be limited to immi-

There is much disgust among middle-class students with the time-wasting procedural

too, are well enough aware of their country's precarious economic position to realize that frivolous cavortings before the public gaze can only bring hardship to them all.

There may be no clearcut issues about places far enough away to be emotionally oversimplified - like Vietnam. But it only takes a few militants to stir things up, no matter what the cause; and recently the National Union of Students (NUS) stirred things up by issuing to its branches a handbook on how to stage sit-ins without actually breaking the law.

The NUS — membership of which is compulsory - provides social and recrealional facilities as well as representing the student body at local and national levels. Its information service is extremely competent and valuable. But inevitably it is dominated by a minority of activists (who else can ever spare the time?), and equally inevitably that minority is dominated by the far left of Trotskyists, Communists, and International Marxists. For almost six years the far left so disrupted the tiny University of Essex at Colchester that there was serious talk of closing it down.

It has to be said that Essex is a bleak, unlivable place and that until recently it had no proper social premises for the students at all. It should then be recorded that a backlash. with the extremists down to a handful and Conservatives winning almost a third of the ready to lead them.

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of which

administered a setback to the wild men. At the Universities of East Angelia and Southampton, non-Marxist Liberals have been elected Union presidents. The NUS itself has become increasingly respectable and part of the bureaucratic establishment.

It is, however, this correspondent's guess that student militancy is not dead but sleeping. If anarchist violence ever spreads to Britain, it will germinate in the universities. The trouble is three-fold:

First, the profoundly anti-intellectual tradition in Britain, particularly among the working class. This may produce a dedicated elite; but it makes students in general feel unwanted and it means that a working-class student is alienated from his background and may be tempted to assert his class identity with anticapitalist violence.

The second factor is the patronizing attitude of the two major political parties — Labour and Conservative - toward participation by young people. The young politician is com-pelled to look to the red Left, the Scotlish and Welsh nationalists or the radical wing of the Liberals.

The third factor is the very docility that is bred into British youth. They are not encouraged to argue democratically. From kindergarten on, they are taught to sit down, shut up and do what they are told. Such a training can make them obedient sheep for anyone who is

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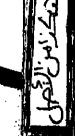
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How Japanese electronics giant 'exports prosperity'

By David R. Francis

Osaka, Japan Arataro Takahashi has a service philosophy for his giant multinational company that is so idealistic it rouses one's skepti-

Chairman of Matsushita Electric Industrial Company, Mr. Takahashi says that his firm's manufacturing investments in poor countries must serve their devel-

Matsushita, maker of Panasonic and National electronic goods, uses its own money in setting up plants in developing nations without borrowing in these capi-

Economic scene

tal-poor countries. It should invest on a long-term basis, not taking out profits quickly, Mr. Takahashi continues.

The firm, the 20th largest industrial company outside the United States, should also employ as few Japanese nationals as possible in its facilities in underdeveloped countries.

"This policy," the Matsushita execu-

tive noted, "is also good for dealing with

Matushita employs as few Japanese nationals as possible in its facilities in

By following such policies, Matsushita will make its host countries better customers eventually for Japanese goods, continues Mr. Takahashi. The foreign operation will also be profitable.

Matsushita's philosopy of service-first. profits-as-a-result, is apparently genuine. Rowland Gould, the author of a book on the firm entitled "The Matsushita Phenomenon" (Diamond Publishing Company, Japan), found after many months of research that neither Japanese or foreign observers faulted the claim of the firm's yen-billionaire founder, Konosuke Matsushita, that profit was not his goal and that he wanted to "export prosperity" through foreign investment.

Perhaps Matsushita doesn't fully live up to its ideals. However, such business goals need to be more fully practiced by

Global companies now have combined total sales that exceed the gross national product of every country except the United States and the Soviet Union. U.S. corporate investments abroad alone now total more than \$100 billion and account for approximately double that volume over \$200 billion - in the production of

goods and services. Because of their economic might --- and sometimes bad behavior — the inter-nationals are coming under increasing attack overywhere.

Yet as a new study by the International Management and Development Institute points out, these companies are a major socioeconomic force in the world. They, the study claims, are "the greatest selfhelp institution yet devised . . . the world's most effective training labora-

They are "the most effective instrument yet developed for the creation of goods and services to meet human needs." They have a "proved ability to build the basic structures of society, create jobs, generate income, pay taxes, transfer funds and technology, and raise living and health standards.'

But their very dynamism is disturbing. Walter B. Wriston, chairman of First

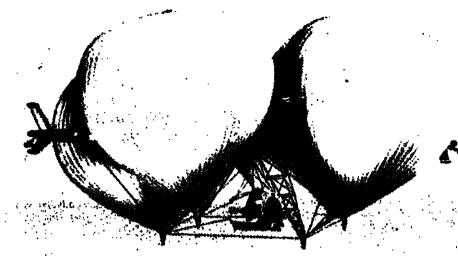
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National City Bank of New York is noted: "Agents of change involve in ideas and values. They have never her welcome in any society. . . . il should surprise us, therefore, that the well corporation is sometimes unwelcome even though is is the carrier of technologic which is the best hope of closing the between the very rich and the w



The Obelix: French entry for energy-saving heavy transport

By David F. Salisbury Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

two designs take shape

Balloon-lovers help

Since the energy crisis, a number of scientists and balloon-lovers have been talking tific Development to study the problem of about a lighter-than-air ship renaissance. Only now, however, have some groups begun to put money into the idea.

So far, two startling new designs are taking

• The Skyship, which just completed its maiden hover in Surrey, England, looks more chapter in mass air transportation.

the French Obelix looks as if it were copied horsepower turbo-engines and take 36-millionout of Leonardo di Vinci's notebook. The cubit feet of hellum gas.

French have begun building the prototype and plan to have three built by 1976.

science

Obelix was conceived by the French Office of Aerospace Research (ONERA) when it was asked by the Ministry of Industry and Scientransporting heavy weights and bulky objects.

Each airship is made of four, nine-millioncubic-foot balloons lashed together with girders and guy-wires. It has two sets of propellers, vertical and horizontal. Each airship is expected to cost \$35 million.

The full-sized commercial version of the like a flying saucer than one of the old Skyship, on the other hand, is still sometime Zeppelins. It is the prototype of a vessel which off. But if it gets off the ground, it will its developers, the John West Design Associ- measure 720 feet in diameter and 180 feet ates of Epsom, hope will usher in a new thick. The craft will be designed to carry 400 hapter in mass air transportation. tons of cargo or people up to 4,000 miles at 90

Next to the ultra-modern British design, m.p.h. It will be powered by ten 4,000-

county convenors (council chairmen) were

voted out of office. But the council's Sullom Voe plan took definite shape, and the oil

companies - Shell, BP, Esso, Conoco, and others — entered into negotiations with the council and its hardheaded clerk, Ian Clark. Early in 1974 the Zetland (that is Shetland) County Council Act became law, giving the

council unique powers to control the rate, scale, and location of oil-related development.

Shortly thereafter the council issued its first

compulsory purchase order — for land

In due course the council and the companies

formed the Sullom Voe Association. In July,

1974, the companies signed a long-term agreement guaranteeing the council an income probably totaling over \$60 million by the end of the century. The first installment of £500,000

(about \$1.2 million) was handed over at a

formal gathering in Lerwick Town Hall.

claimed by the Nordport company.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS HIGHLIGHTS

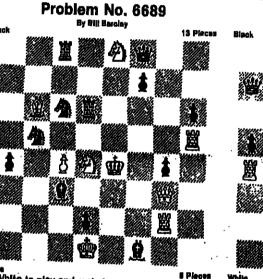
Recovering oil from shale

Grand Junction, Colorado industry appears to be "on the threshold" of developing a practical system for recovering oil from shale, a spokesman for Standard Oil Company of Ohio (Sohio) says.

Harry Pforzheimer, program director of the demonstration Parano shale oil recovery project being conducted by Sohlo and 16 other firms, said the yield from refining 10,000 barrels of shale-recovered oil was nearly 97 percent in useful products, including coke and

The comments came as Mr. Pforzheimer mounced the start of the first full-scale, nationwide test of fuels derived from the shale

By Frederick R. Chevaller



White to play and mate in two
(First publication. Dedicated to Viadimir Nabokov, a great writer, on the occasion of his birthday, April 23. Mr. Nabokov also has a number of good chess problems to his credit.)

Podzielny Black P-QB4 P-K3 P-K1-KB3 P-Q3 K1-B3 P-Q73 Q-B2 B-K2

2 KI-KB3 3 P-Q4 4 KixP

finals. The top section was won by Nunn of England and Szekely of Hungary.

An interesting Sicilian won by Nunn from the West German representative shows how quickly a K-side attack can develop.

Sicilian Defense

End-Game No. 2199

White wins quickly (Radulov-Quinteros, Leningrad, 1973)

poisoned pawn variation of the bariston of the barischer lined the variation twice in his with Spassky, with a draw in the serent and a loss in the eleventh game.

Nunn sacrificed valiantly here, but not able to find a winning continuation. Bad move marked the beginning of the and

Sicilian Defense.

17 R-KG 18 P-B4 18 O-O 20 K-R 21 O-B3 22 O-B3 22 O-B3 24 R-KG 24 R-KG

26 R-O 27 OdiPol 28 O-R7ch 29 O-K8 30 8-R5

YF-16 fighter squabble

Danish Defense Minister Orla Moeller Wednesday accused Beldium and the Netherlands of breaking away from a four-nation plan to buy 350 new fighter planes for their air

Originally, the four — Norway, Denmark, Belgium, and the Netherlands — were working together to choose a new fighter.

He said the YF-16 made by General Dynamics Corporation, was far superior to its competitors, the French Mirage and the Swedish Viggen:

Meanwhile Series has been by the European United Championship Texts

petition for the so-called semi-neal of the Texts

The 18th Mamauer formanded to determine

neartury" and offered its supersonic Jaguar fighter bumber to the four NATO governments, defense sources in London say.

The manuscript for WHAT IS WRONG WITH THE STOCK MARKET

Solutions to Problems

Kt-K7 R-KI3

End-Game No. 2198. White wins: 1 KixPch, OxKt; 2 OxR, KtxR; 3 Q-B7ch, K-Kt3; 4 P-Kt8/Q and wins easily. If 1. . PxKt; 2 R-B7ch, K-Kt; 3 Q-Q6ch, K-R2; 4 RPxKt mate.

Western Qualifying Tournament Soon

An international masters tournament is planned for May. Contestants are expected to include some of the foreign grandmasters who competed in the Lone Pine Statham event, plus a number of strong California experts who, if they do well, can gain points toward an international master's rating.

The 13th Nemeyer tournament to determine the European Junior Championship, held at Groningen, the Netherlands, ended early in January. Twenty-eight young players from most of the countries in Europe met in preliminaries and

Valiant Sacrifice Play

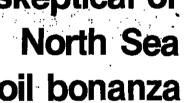
Podzielny Black P-Ki3 8-B-OKi2 P-KR4 K-R2 R-K B-K2 Kt-B P-Ki6 P-XP B-Ki4ch Resigns Marm White 1 P-K4 2 KI-KB3 3 P-Q4 4 KIXP 6 KI-QB3 6 B-KKI5 7 P-B4 8 Q-Q2 9 R-QKI P-Q3 P-Q3 PxP KI-KB3 P-QR3 P-K3 23 P-85 24 PxPch 25 R-83 26 RxB 27 C-8 10 P-85 11 PxP Kt-83 PaP PaKt PaR PaB B-K2 P-KR4 12 KUKI 13 P-KS

The Nunn-Szekely game from the Groningen junior European championship followed the

Argentine peso

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Shetlanders skeptical of North Sea oil bonanza



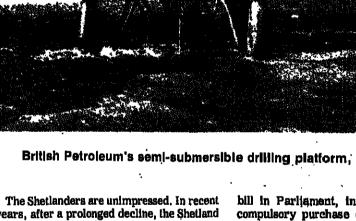
By Walter C. Patterson Special to

The Shetlands are the northernmost outpost of the British Isles, a 70-mile rampart of rugged terrain separating the North Atlantic and the North Sea. Their remoteness is exemplified by a comment of Shetland's member of Parliament during World War II. Asked to indicate his nearest railway station, he replied, "Bergen" - on the west coast of

The Christian Science Monitor

However, recently the Shetlands have found themselves not merely 800 miles north of London, but 800 miles closer to the oil fleids of the Viking Graben in the East Shetland Basin of the North Sea. Since 1971, the discovery of the Brent oil field has been followed by a dumbfounding succession of further oil strikes in the Viking Graben. For the oil companies, the problem is to get the oil and gas out of the forbidding depths and bring it ashore in Britain, as license terms require. The nearest British landfall, by nearly 100 miles, is on the Shetlands.

Unlike the "southerners" — to a Shetlander anyone from the British mainland is a "southerner" - the Shetlanders are far from overjoyed at the oil developments. Their islands have had a long and checkered history, ignored by Britain except for appradic bursts of excessive attention prompted largely by southern self-interest. Non-Shetlanders tend to think of the islands as an isolated, primitive backwater of Britain. Even the BBC-TV weather map habitually omits them. Surely North See oil is just what is needed to put the Shetlands on the map?



British Petroleum's semi-submersible drilling platform, the Sea Quest

years, after a prolonged decline, the Shetland population has been increasing again; it now is over 18,000. The main Shetland industries fishing, fish processing, sheep farming, and knitwear manufacture - have given the islands a healthy, thriving economy, virtually free of unemployment. Tourism is burgeoning. Per capita car ownership in the Shetlands is higher than anywhere else in

Shetlanders, as a consequence, are looking very skeptically at the oil bonanza and discounting all the vociferous appeals to the "national interest" which emanate from London and Edinburgh

On the Scottish mainland the disastrous results of headlong uncoordinated onshore oil developments are by now all too evident: desperate shortage of housing, property prices spiraling out of reach of the local populace, sprawling industrialization, distorted wage structures disrupting local economies, and mounting social unrest. Alone among the local authorities of Britain, the Shetland County Council foresaw such problems from the outsel, noted the first danger signs, and took steps to confront them.

Their first steps were not, it is true, unerring. To control of developments, the council proposed that all pipeline terminals, storage tanks, tanker bays, etc., be centered around a deepwater inlet called Sullom Voe, on the north mainland, an area still dotted with derelict World War II military installations. The council initially labeled this area Nordport. To forestall the incursions of property speculators, the council introduced a private

bill in Parliament, including provision for compulsory purchase of over 9,000 acres of land (taken by the government under its right of eminent domain), whose extent was somewhat imprecisely defined.

Shetlanders, with grim historic recollections of summary dispossession by absentee landlords in earlier centuries, were deeply divided about this measure. An Edinburgh-based development firm further complicated matters by adopting the council's own name of Nordport and claiming that It had options to purchase a vast area of land around Sullom

In the ensuing dispute two successive

Catering for the gathering was handled by the local Women's Institute, as the employment situation in Lerwick, Shetland's major town, since the advent of oil jobs, made it impossible to arrange commercial catering.

Already the first work camp is taking shape at Firth's Voe over the hill northeast of Sulloni

Voe. Sometime in 1975 the first pipeline from the Brent field is due to come ashore at Firth's Voe to feed the Sullom Voe storage facilities. the tanker terminal, and other onshore developments still at the blueprint stage. But the oil companies and construction companies will do well to heed a succinct

observation attributed to the Shetland County convenor earlier this year. At a difficult point in council-company negotiations he is reputed to have declared, "The oil companies need us. We don't need them. So we'll do it our way."

Shetlanders do not mince words. Sheikh Yamani, move over-

OUT OF THE LABORATORY

Clues from coral X-ray

X-ray photographs of coral could give a record of the underwater climate off Florida for the last 1,000 years, say Department of Interior geologists stationed in Miami. In a way similar to trees, the great coral heads liave yearly rings which vary in thickness and which should give a clue to prehistoric

temperatures in the area.

The coral investigations were started less than a year ago in order to discover why many reels were dying. Environmental scientists had thought it might be due to pollution, but the researchers found that the coral's deterioration began long before the pollution there. It seems more likely that the cause is cooling of the Atlantic Ocean: a piece of evidence which supports scientific concern that the world's

Outboard exhaust seen harmful to sea life

Outboard motors are having significant harmful effects on mussels and oysters, according to a study published in Environ-mental Science & Technology. The study found that roughly 10 percent of two-cycle outboard-motor fuel as well as other harmful exhaust components escape into water. These substances are being taken in by mussels and oysters, causing degeneration of gill tissue. stress, and greatly increased mortality rates.



The author, Walter H. Dickerson, is a retired investment executive. The book was designed to clarify the causes for the stock market debacle and to provide helpful information for investors, laxpayers and members of the investment profession. By Mail, \$2, postpaid The SUNSHINE PRESS, INC.

was turned over to the Surishine Press on Dec. 28, 1974. Page 21 concluded: for the pattent Investor in carefully selected common stocks, there is only one way for the market to go and

Algerian loan

since the fourfold increase in oil prices last year.

Sonatrach, the Algerian state gas and oil agency, is seeking a \$100 million loan ir international money marketa London bankers report.

It is believed to be the first such borrowing publicly ac-knowledged by a Middle East oil-exporting state agency

By Reuter

Australian dollar Austrian schilling Belgian franc Brazilian cruzelro British pound Canadian dollar Colombien peso Danish krone French Irano Dutch guilder

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18 B-K2

For quieter moments, there are the drowsy

Provencal villages. Nature's wildness in the

plains and craggy hills is accented by stub-

born marks of history — maybe the battered

seillais. For instance, urban developme

excavators have almost literally stubbed their

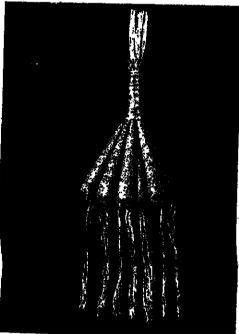
toes on foundations of the original Greek

harbor — and only a month or two ago found

home



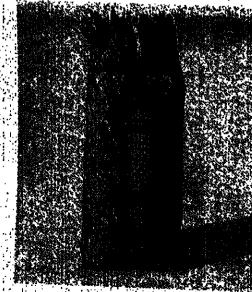
Soy sauce in rice straw



Bean jam in bamboo



Candles in tiered wooden boxes



Rice crackers in bamboo

Packaging is an art as the Japanese do it

By Diana Loercher Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Sometimes the profound differences between cultures are revealed in their most mundane activities. Consider, for example, packaging. The Japan Society and the American Federation of Arts in New York City have collaborated on an exhibition called "Tsutsumu: the Art of the Japanese Package," the first of its kind ever to be held in the United

Consisting of approximately 220 exquisitely elegant but ingeniously practical containers made of natural materials for foodstuffs, personal belongings, and household objects, the exhibition serves as an unprecedented introduction to an aspect of Japanese art and a concept of design that are almost unknown in

The visiting curator of the exhibition, which will appear at about 12 American museums and galleries during the next two years, is Hideyuki Oka. Mr. Oka is a designer and critic from Tokyo who began seriously collecting Japanese packages in 1959 and has written two books, "How to Wrap Five Eggs" and "How to Wrap Five More Eggs," on the centuries-old, rapidly dying art.

In the United States and most of the Western world we are almost oblivious of containers. Ours is a throw-away society of mass-produced brown paper bags, Saran Wrap, tinfoll, cans — disposable objects in a genuine

Their unaesthetic design suggests an atti-tude of arch materialism, simultaneously exalting and degrading what is inside by implying on the one hand that only the contents matter and on the other that they really don't matter at all, Furthermore, the fact that only expensive gifts or goods merit attractive packaging reflects the presumed correlation between true value and cost.

In Japan the art of packaging does not discriminate between the humblest goods, such as an egg, a fish, or a cake, and the most lavish gift. It honors all things, not only the contents but the material out of which the package is made — bamboo, paper, rice, straw, wood. Mr. Oka describes the motivation of the artisans: "They were driven by two considerations: An aesthetic philosophy that said everything could and should be made beautiful and a value system in which all objects, large or small, expensive or cheap, were of real value."

Another implication of the Japanese package is respect for the consumer or recipient. As Mr. Oka explains while eulogizing the articles of the buildwick.

Even in the case of a small cake, say,

whether you are giving it as a gift to a customer, you take the trouble to wrap or package it preftily, no matter how troublesome or inefficient the act may be, simply because you hope that whoever receives it will enjoy opening the package and eating the

Such packaging also carries with it the connotation of purification, protecting the contents cleanly and neatly within the wrap-

The Japanese package represents a unique harmony between form and function, art and nature, conservation and ornamentation, Here we discover the antithesis of "art for art's sake, !! for central to the scathiotic of Tauteumu-

is usefulness rather than wastefulness.
The shatract or organic shape, the seasonal color, the natural substance, the calligraphic decoration, all complement the contents.

The thrill of potato growing The heart of

Eldroth, Lancaster Digging new potatoes. I can't think of any form of labor more gratifying. The loosen out of the soil, where they've been darkly and secretly on the increase, like eggs tumbling out of a nest. They are all value and reward.

And they really aren't difficult to grow.

Start by obeying the cardinal rule for new gardeners: ask an old gardener. In this case ask him which variety of potato grows best in your area. I've asked Jack, and he swears by Arran Pilot among the "earlies." For "lates" he says, "Majestic, Arran Banner, King Edward, Red King and numerous oth-

Next decide on the amount of ground you want to put down to potatoes. This is one crop you can grow on freshly dug ground. It will help to "clean" the soil — to smother the weeds and break up clods. It also guarantees that you will dig the ground twice in the year, once before planting, once when harvesting.

"Earlies" — the ones you dig and eat "new" should be planted 1 foot 4 inches from each other in rows 2 foot 3 inches apart. "Lates" which will have a much longer growing season

- can be planted a couple of inches closer, but in more widely spaced rows, say 2 foot 6 inches. Potatoes like plenty of compost and manure (except pig).

"Seed potatoes" are sold by the weight, but no shopkeeper should object if you count them. There's no point in buying too many --The next thing is to "sprout" them. Find the

part of each potato that has the most "eyes" on it, and stand them all together in a shallow tray or box, with the eyes upmost. Leave them in a light and frost-free place (in my area this would be from mid-March onwards — but ask your old gardener).

In a normal season (and this one in England has been far from that) the ground should be warm enough to plant, just when the shoots on your boxed potatoes are an inch or so long. Before planting, lightly rub off all but the two strongest shoots.

One experienced vegetable-grower I know watched a newcomer to the allotmenta last year bury his potatoes over a foot deep. He wasn't going to offer advice until asked. But he chuckled a fair bit behind his spade handle. He reckoned they'd be digging them in Australia that September.

Just trowel them in, no more than four of five inches down. Be careful not to break the

By Margaret de Mirayal Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

It had to happen. Fashion in its eternal cycle

of change swings back to skinny silhouettes after the comfort of the chemise. Fall-and-

winter ready-to-wear collections presented in

Paris this month signal a salient message:

summertime's the time to shape up for the

"alim pickings" on the horizon.
Saint Laurent, as usual, started the whole thing. His chemise, launched in the couture

it in January with a return to arrow-narrow

Key trends in the overall picture are fabrics

cut on the straight rather than the bias,

layered effects scaring to new summits,

Chinese influence, knitwear making one of the

strongest statements on record, and the

Tubes and sheathes in soft clinging Jerseys

often take on a marked walstline with draw-

string and tunnel effects, seehes of self fabric

emanating from a slightly raised waist or wide crushed cinchers in specie or kidekin.

Lengths are anywhere one considers most

becoming providing it's well below the knee; actually continuing the status out at the top of

the calf with longer effects for late day wear and junior models.

There's also a dominant trend toward

somber off-toned colors.

collection last July, barely had time to swe through mass production before he outmoded

When Yves says 'skinny,'

arrow-narrow ousts chemise



When the shoots appear above the is still likely to be frosty, just lay a 160 over them for protection. When they four or five inches, hand weed, and pull on both sides of the row to form a ridge! completely cover some, it doesn't at With the late varieties, make a wide higher ridge.

And now watch them grow! The potatoes are ready in my area about the week in July — approximately a west they have come into flower. The luter in the ground until early autumn, as 44 the foliage has died down.

Digging? Well, this is a subtle combi of tender care and boldness. You'll #6 the feel of it. The aim is to get them all # not to cut or pierce them. Use a fork-M spade. Start wide of the plants and w steadily. Go deep and shake the soil with there they all are for you, nuggets of the

The late ones are for storing three winter. Rub off the soil, dry them than and then keep them in a place which is light, not warm, but free from frost.

The new ones should be cooked with

has shown for the past two seasons; whip stitched with a special machine

Layering evolves all sorts of of

based on the idea that a multitude of

and classic winter topcoat. Start to tube under a tunic, jumper, or deli-add an overblouse, cardigan, or deli-less vest, and top off with a lighted

coat, a contoured Granny shawl, of the

Chinatown comes to Paris, in

figuratively. Porty-three manufacturer

Hong Kong export group presented at tive show of peppy young festion

superlative knitwear at prices which at

merchandise in spite of 13 to 11 per custom duties. While East comes the French creators turn lowerd Oriental with coolie coats in quilted coltan dresses with Man collars and side busy dresses with Man collars and side busy decision.

closings, tunics topping being party closings, pipings, bandings, and lovely prints on silk erape de chine. Cotton, and other leaders show, is a real info.

lighter featured in solid black as the

workers wear or quitted Provents interlined for the cold weather months

Bulky but lightweight mobals sweds in law winter cost, again often piled on in law

20 percent lower than comparable the

big as a Navajo blankej.

are warmer and more versatile

the bulk of a turnback hem.

Provence

By Louis Chapln Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Marseille, France Summer - and July in particular - is the time when the events of landscape and townscape in France's Provence are enriched by almost as many events of culture.

Air France will take you to the Marseille-Marignane airport by way of Paris or Nice or, if you wish, you can make your own way from Nice by car or excellent train along the

Alitalia offers service by way of Rome or Milan. Cars may be rented at the airports, or near the Marseille station.

Then, once in Provence, don't miss the great festivals: at Aix-en-Provence (music in spacious squares and indoors); at Avigon (mainly theater); at Orange (tragedy, dance, music in the Antique Theater); at Toulon (music starting in early June); and at other places in this countryside of contrasts.

Earlier visitors may enjoy the unique exuberance of the gypsy pilgrimage and cowboy festival at Les Saintes-Maries-de-la-Mer in late May. This takes place on the shore of the Camargue wildlife preserve, where Van Gogh plunged into painting the sea.

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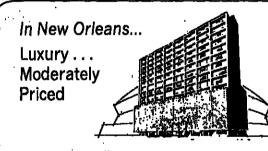


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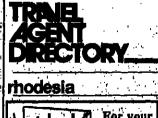
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wielends For your



next trip

Marseille's Vieux Port: a mast-strewn harbor

sunken remains of what may be one of the oldest Greek ships anywhere, from about 300 This happened just a block away from the

heights of Les Baux (and below them that Vieux Port, the original harbor — an atmogourmet's hostelry, Ousteau de Beau-maniere), maybe the stump of a Roman spheric and convenient part of the hilly city to make your headquarters. Two good mediumpriced hotels here (ranging upward from about \$12-\$13 with breakfast) are the Geneve on Rue Reine-Elisabeth, with especially helpiqueduct unnoticed near the roadside. But the hub of this countryside is a city, with its own excitement and its own rest. No matter ful owner-management, and the Residence du Vieux Port, with rooms looking across the what may pull me to Provence, I wouldn't want to miss Marseille. For one thing, the cultural springs run deep mast-strewn harbor to the heights of Notre here, sometimes surprising even the Mar-

Dame de la Garde. Prices at nearby restaurants can run up to \$15 or \$20 for a full meal a la carte. But at La Fiorida Pizzeria, for instance, you can enjoy a prix-fixe meal starting with a bowl of bouillabalsse — Marseille's famous sea-food experience — and including a steak plate,

dessert, and tips, for under \$5, north bank of the harbor.

(Headquarters for information and help in planning your stay is the Syndicat d'Initiative 4 La Canebiere, Marseille. In the United States, it is the French Government Tourist Office, 610 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10020. But advance reservations should be made directly with the hotel of your choice.)

Explore the old, stepped streets on either side of the harbor - and take the little tramlike ferry across it for 15 cents or so. At the harbor's head is the Quai des Belges with its sprawling fish market and its excursion boats out to the storied Chateau d'If (about \$2.50; stopover on the island if you wish).

Inland from the Quai runs La Canebiere, a wide street harboring some of the best French shopping outside Paris. For boutiques and leather goods, explore the Rue de Rome and Rue St. Ferreoi that cross it. Evening walks along on La Canebiere are not advised, however - or in the adjoining Arab quarters of Cours Belsunce and Rue d'Aix.

Try the picasant Marseille buses - on one rainy day there (in February) a driver lifted our spirits by bursting into song. But No. 82, from the foot of La Canebiere, will take you around much of the city and back, and will throw in some splendid ocean views along the Corniche Kennedy, all for 30 or 40 cents.

And in festival time, longer-distance buses run every 15 minutes or so to that elegant university town of Aix, and several times a day to Avignon, Arles, Nimes, Orange, Toulon, and elsewhere in Provence. Then, if you like Marsellle as a place to stay, they'll bring



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State Zip

Virginia is for Loyers.

Berkeley, California

Their team of 10 will ascend

peak K-2 by the hard-as-

Everest 'northwest route'

By Frederic A. Moritz

The Christian Science Monitor

Special to

They seemed more likely to be at home relaxing on a

Hawaiian beach than high on an ley, wind-blasted Himalayan

mountain slope - except for the shelves around them,

stacked with lightweight packs, picks, parkas, ropes, and

In a few short weeks, equipment like this will transform 6ft.

5in. 'Big Jim' Whittaker and his photographer wife, L.

Dianne Roberts, into well-armed soldiers in a grueling, high-

On April 16, Jim and Dianne ceased their alternate-evening

conditioning ritual. No longer do they don backpacks jammed

with metal sledges, wedges, and skin-diving weights to set of

neighbors' two German shepherd dogs. Instead, they have

joined eight other team members and an army of Pakistani

Delicate negotiations with Pakistan and better relations

between Washington and Peking have opened the way for

this, the first expedition allowed into the sensitive Chinese-

The costs will be covered by individual donations, advances

from prospective publishers (such as the National Geographic

Society and Sierra Club Books), and contributions from

As general manager of Recreational Equipment, Inc.

REI), Jim was here to open a new branch of this Seattle-

pased consumer co-op, which is providing much of the

expedition's clothing and mountaineering gear.

The expedition is planning to "clean climb," hoisting itself up on "chocks" and "nuts," that can be removed from

crevices once climbers have passed. Earlier expeditions used

porters in an assault on Himalayan peak K-2.

Pakistani border area since 1960, according to Jim.

'clinking and clanging' on five-mile hikes, pursued by the

other climbing gear.

altitude battle with the elements.

American couple prepares for

Himalayan climbing expedition

'Tommy'—England's rock opera

The 'noisiest silent movie in history' resists the latest trend toward old-fashioned narrative

By David Sterritt

England's most audacious filmmaker has taken England's most popular rock opera and turned it into the noisiest silent movie in

Silent, because not a word is spoken during the entire picture. Noisy, because lots of words are sung — and something called Quintophonic Sound blasts every note at your eardrums with gorgeously excessive volume (gorgeous, that is, if you're a rock fan).

"Tommy" bucks the latest movie trend, which points back to old-fashioned narrative films. It's an odd one in all respects. But fortunately - since its popularity is assured

by its rock 'n' roll origins - it has merit as an experiment, if not as a finished work of art. Though it yeers toward decadence more than once, it begins and ends with a life-affirming

Pop followers are flocking to it largely because of its stellar pop-scene cast. Ann-Margret and Oliver Reed are nonrockers, as are Jack Nicholson and Robert Powell. The others, however, read like a million-dollar record-store advertisement — Roger Daltrey,

Elton John, Eric Clapton, Tina Turner, plus the whole Who, the rock group who made the original two-disc popera that started the whole "Tommy" bandwagon.

The movie expands on the record album, filling in gaps and amplifying themes. The plot gets a mite grisly in spots. But with everybody singing away all the time, it seems milder than it might have otherwise.

A young lad named Tommy witnesses a traumatic incident; his parents shrickingly insist that he has heard nothing, seen nothing; - he takes their hysteria literally and mentally walls himself off from the world.

Tommy (played by Daltrey of the Who) grows up in nasty and sordid surroundings. Because of his handicaps, he is abused by all who encounter him. Eventually, with his mother's help, he overcomes his problems. Inspired by his example, hero-worshipping youths recognize him as a religious leader. But the "religion" goes sour, and Tommy finds true "freedom" within himself.

Director Ken Russell is no newcomer cinema strangeness. He's the man who gave us "The Devils" (rated X) and "The Boy Friend" (rated G) back to back, not to mention "Savage Messlah," and a whole string of "bio-pics" on the lives of famouscomposers. Over the years his hallmark has become a visual explosiveness - a lack of inhibition that can be either exciting or in plain old bad taste.

"Tommy" is inspiring in its energy, its refusal to hesitate, its willingness to forfelt easy acceptability for the sake of a highly personal vision. Startling in its purely visual quality, its unceasing flow of exotically filtered information, its wholly uncon-ventional view of life and art, Distasteful in its sometime crudity, its occasional sensationalism, its artistic inconsistency.

'Tommy'' is a rocky and unsettling film on all its levels. Its music is not nearly so unified, so organic, so unfussy as the original Who version. Its performances range from sensitive (Powell and Ann-Margret) to out-of-place (Reed) to narcissistic (John) to nearly in-comprehensible (Miss Turner). While its message is optimistic, its method sometimes seems foul-for-foulness's-sake. The rock-opera format that began with the religious undertones of "Jesus Christ Superstar" and the "Tommy" album has now switched to the deliberate lunacy of Broadway's "The Rocky Horror Show" and the "Tommy" movie's weaker moments.

Yet there are warm and brilliant episodes in



Roger Daltrey as 'Tommy

"Tommy" on-screen. The little boy of of his father (presumed killed in an atr in a room wallpapered with airplast corny but visually impressive image frame the movie. Even some grotes odies of drug abuse carry their own

A guide through the tangled times of the Medici The House of Medici: Its Rise and Fall, by Christopher ing; a mere recital of their deeds and of the scenes amid

Allen Lane, £6.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Just as the Medici were once all things to all men in Florence, so they are in modern times to historians. For this superabundantly influential and interesting family has in Florence, so they are in modern times to historians. For this superabundantly influential and interesting family has in superb degree that rare quality of continuing to generate controversy, attract attention, and retain affection.

Although this is a conscientious book, it could be a more interesting one. Heretofore the Medici field in English has been firmly held by G. F. Young's famous two-volume. "The

Medici" which appeared in 1909, Of this earlier work, Hibbert quotes another Medician scholar as saying: "the subjective divagations of a sentimentalist with a mind above history." A nice phrase, but one which misses the mark. For a sentimentalist who can look above and beyond the withered grains of history is exactly what is needed to breathe life and color and excitement into so magnificent a subject as the family which, above all, helped adorn Florence with artistic

Of course, no book on the Medici can be wholly uninterest-

Hibbert. New York: William Morrow & Co. \$12.50. London: which these occurred can lack neither majestic sweep nor inherent color. Yet over and over one wished that the author had somehow let himself go, had infused more brightness,

Against this must be fairly set an obvious effort on the part of the author to be historically exact and philosophically neutral. "Divagations" are held to a minimum, and the pictured scroll of this great family is unrolled carefully and

At a number of spots Mr. Hibbert also competently sets the scene. In his chapter ('Florence and the Florentines' he pens a succinct account of the outlook and attitudes of that amazing city and its astonishing citizens. "To be rich was honorable, to be poor disgraced" or, as one observer put it, "no one who was poor would ever 'find it easy to acquire honor and fame by

means of his virtues."
The Middle Ages, above all in Italy, was an involved. complex, and extremely difficult period to describe. It is the chief merit of this book that it does not lose its way in those tangled times.

Joseph Harrison is a former chief editorial writer for



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By Elizabeth Pond Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

'As Murmansk's chief architect, Mr. Taksis is a builder and artist, but he is also an impatient doer who often seizes the execution of his ideas himself.

"SUPERIUK Superior See this detail!" he exclaims as he shows are precise! "See this detail!" he exclaims as he shows are precise! fully obey, Mr. Taksis has already tired of the first thing and moved on to a completely different urgent "detail," His whirlwind tour burgeoning "microdistricts" to the towering war memorial he helped design and to the atmospheric new trade-union hotel with its

> Mr. Taksis professes none of the pioneering romanticism of many inhabitants of the Soviet Union's "Extreme North." When asked why he moved here from his native Ural Mountains and his previous post in Moscow, he shrugs

pitons." which were driven in and left; Jim described Mount Everest as "the highest junkyard in the world." And although Soviet, Japanese, and Australian women climbers have set the precedent. Dianne will become the first

a peak more than 8.000 meters or 26,247 feet high. K-2 is an awesome 28,700 feet, according to the latest b

woman to join an American assault on an "eight-thousander,

still unconfirmed survey. For Dianne, a late-comer to mountain climbing with two ascents of Washington State's 14,000-foot Mount Rainier to her credit, that seems like a big step up. Yet for Jim, the first American to conquer 29,028-foot Mt. Everest (1963), it might

seem an anticlimax. But of seven known attempts on K-2 since 1902, only one, a 1954 Italian expedition, actually reached the top. That group used a route along the mountain's southeast "Abruzzi Ridge." This year's expedition will ascend the more difficult, so-far unclimbed "northwest route," an approach considered by many experts a harder climb than Mount Everest.

Each climber goes as high as he is physically able. If all goes well, as Jim explains it, one or two members of the 10-person teum, bucked by 14 high-altitude Pakistani porters, will reach the summit in the second week of July.

But first some 600 porters must haul almost 12 tons of supplies 125 miles from the nearest town of Skardu, Pakistan. Next comes two months of exhausting up-and-down work, as climbers and porters haul supplies up to seven camps, set up one day's climb apart between the 18,000 foot "base camp" and the staging point for the final assault - "Camp 7" at 27,500 feet. Then, with some 470 pounds of food and supplies mostly oxygen tanks - in place at Camp 7, the climbers will descend to base camp and prepare for the final assault.

Just which of the 10 team members will make that seven day climb back past all seven stations to the summit? "Whoever has done the most work and is still in good condition," says Jim. Those who have most thoroughly conditioned themselves by weeks of carrying and climbing. but who have not yet suffered from hard labor at oxygen-short high altitudes, will be the candidates for the final climb. There's no way of predicting until you get there," he

explains. "A lot depends on the weather and the mountain." Even though Dianne has never climbed beyond 14,000 feet, neither she nor her husband will rule her out for that final

people/places/things

K-2 as seen by the 1909 climbing expedition

"Experience can affect susceptibility to strain, but there are so many imponderables," she says. She cites as preparation for the trip the hiking and backpacking "I've been doing all my life."

To those who wonder why anyone would risk the climb in the Himalayas, neither Jim nor Dianne replies "because it's

"It's a kind of common goal," Dianne answers.

"The mountaineer deals with nature in things that are true," is her husband's reply. After a pause, he adds, "When you're roped up with someone whom your life depends on, it's important. You really have to trust him."

Felix adds dash of art

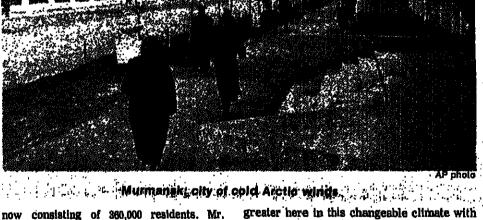
manufacturers of hiking equipment.

Murmansk, U.S.S.R. Felix Taksis is a bear of a man who scorns gloves and buttoned coats, even in the sudden spring snow squalls that assault this city, the world's largest north of the Arctic Circle. Typically, he keeps readjusting his fur hat as if that, too, were an encumbrance — and it somehow always ends up slightly askew over his gray sideburns and square jaw.

rock gardens and iniaid doors of native woods.

and says brusquely, "It's an architect's job."
The pride with which he shows off his works, however, belies his gruffness. This has been his city for five years. It is hard to imagine him staying anywhere that long if he could not be in charge of a dynamic building program, such as the one here in Murmansk.

The heart of Murmansk's construction is housing for its rapidly growing population,



Taksis's pet microdistricts would be the equivalent of housing developments in the United States, with a complex of shops and schools servicing each new microdistrict of 10,000 to 15,000 residents. They differ from American developments, though, in consisting entirely of five and nine-story apartment buildings, with no separate houses.

They also differ from new apartment blocks in "central Russia" in being more colorfully decorated - and in apparently matching apartment construction with the accompa nying construction of stores, schools, and transportation that is often neglected else-

Part of the reason for Murmansk's success is money. Wages here are up to 120 percent higher than Moscow wages, as an incentive to workers to move here, and the local government budget reflects this.

Besides, the penalties for failure are far

gale-force winter winds than in the milder children simply must have school housewives must have stores, within a short walking distance.

Furthermore, a land with two months of perpetual winter night craves more of the pastel colors and ceramic wall decorations i than the usual drab Soviet pre-fabs provide!

As Mr. Taksis and other Murmansk builders see it, the bitter winter winds impose several basic requirements on the microdistricts. There must be long strung-out buildings so that neighboring apartments shield each other as much as possible from the elements. These buildings must hug Murmansk's surrounding hills rather than protrude above them. (Mr. Taksis, is conscious of the pleasing visual; effect of this functional necessity and speaks of "not violating nature" and "putting the houses right on the landscape.")

Also, they must be U-shaped, with the bottom of the U facing the prevailing winds. This creates a protected "microclimate" in the semi-enclosed yards where the kindergartens, shops; and occasional greenhouses are

In addition, buildings must be angled to give every flat at least one wall of windows facing the precious southern sun. And to lift the spirits in the sullen winter, Murmansk apartments already have higher ceilings and will soon aim for larger floor space - 14 square meters per person- than the national aver-

The architect faults Western skyscraper cities for being "inhuman" and neglecting people's needs. And he thinks that Murmansk is succeeding in its housing task to fulfill such needs in an inhuman environment.

He goes on to argue that fast, economical housing must be the top social priority of Soviet architects, even at the expense o aesthetic individual architecture. Mr. Taksis is adamant in asserting this priority, even when asked hypothetically why Soviet builders cannot combine economic mass construction with at least some elements of grace.

Yet his own architecture 21 than do his words of the possibility of combining Soviet orthodoxy with beauty. His semiabetract war monument of a sentry embodies a grim heroism far better than do most literal public sculptures in this country. His trade-union hotel has been careful -'despite a stiff controversy — not to intrude on the space of the traditional reindeer racing ground in front of it. And it boasts a striking abstract brass sculpture on the lobby wall; imaginative interior partitions that do not box up rooms, and indirect lighting diffused through panels of glass sea motifs.

When pressed, Mr. Taksis admits that he and a friend actually made the metal sculpture and sea-motif panels themselves. And his grin betrays that Murmansk does mean more to him than just another job.





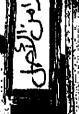






















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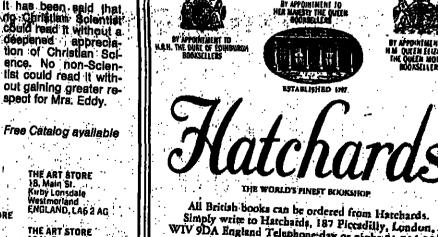
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A fresh start for the American people

the Americans are safely out of Vietnam. The scenes of Vietnamese desperation, bitterness, and disarray that accompanied the final hours of the withdrawal were sorrowful to watch. But, given the extreme circumstances that attended the end of a 20-year involvement, the evacuation of the Americans and some 58,000 South Vietnamese was carried out as well as one might reasonably have expected.

President Ford asks that the nation now "close ranks" and avoid recriminations. This surely does not mean that the lessons of Vietnam should not be analyzed and weighed, or that questions should not be asked about the administration's handling of the denouement in Indo-China. Indeed they should. But the probing should be done with a view to assimilating the war's lessons and applying them to future American policy. And it should be done objectively and fairly - not in the one-sided manner of some television cov-

It is a deep relief to the United States that erage, which showed only the human misery and military mistakes of the war without even a mention of the nobler efforts of hundreds of Americans and Vietnamese to build something worthwhile.

America has been much humbled by the experience of Indo-China. It is to be hoped, as Secretary Henry Kissinger suggested, that it will make the U.S. more mature in its commitments. America is wiser certainly, acutely aware now that it cannot help people create a freer society if they lack the needed will and understanding.

But there is another lesson that bears strong emphasis. This is that an American president cannot hope to win public support for difficult foreign policies if he is not honest. It was the repeated deception in high office that did as much as events on the battlefield to turn Americans against the war. President Johnson got congressional approval for the war on the basis of a distorted account of a minor

people about the heavy bombing of Cambodia. And when peace finally came, it was not made absolutely clear what commitments the U.S. had undertaken to President Thicu.

What is greatly needed to restore confidence to U.S. foreign policy is more candor and openness. The President and his Scoretary of State must not hesitate to tell the public the truth about hard decisions they are expected to support. It is only when the government dissembles, or when officials tell mere half-truths, that cynicism and disbelief are fed and policy undermined.

It is impossible of course to conduct all diplomacy wholly in the open without jeopardizing the confidence of other nations, Classic-style secrecy is often required. But, in a world where the crucial problems are increasingly dealt with in international forum, there should be no uncertainty in Congress or among the public as to what the U.S. is up to.

naval incident. President Nixon deceived the There is room for much more openness, at Ford has clearly recognized.

Above all, may the U.S. not waller in sense of disaster because of Vietnam This not the end of everything and in fact like for a fresh beginning. There are new one nities abroad for imaginative, creative

As one observer put it to us, America thinking about Asia in the par he be largely linked to its own stratewish has suffered from "intellectual way." Now, perhaps, is the moment to take Asians in their terms — to find out what they want for themselves and from the link States. The Thais, the Filipinos and offer aiready are saying things, and it is clearly do not want the U.S. to abdicate its of mitments or get out of Asia.

May America then start listening, and heart for the opportunities and challenges

Un nouveau départ pour le peuple américain

C'est un grand soulagement pour les Etats-Unis de savoir les Américains en sûreté hors du Vietnam. Quelles pénibles scènes ont accompagné les dernières heures de l'évacuation : les Vietnamiens désespérés, amers et en désarrol | Mais vu les circonstances extraordinaires dans lesquelles a pris fin cet engagement de vingt ans. l'évacuation des Américains et de quel-que 56 000 Sud-Vietnamiens s'est ef-fectuée aussi bien que l'on pouvait raisonnablement s'y attendre.

Le président Ford demande maintenant que ses compatriotes se serrent les coudes et qu'ils s'abstiennent de récriminations. Cela ne veut certainement pas dire que les leçons du Vietnam ne doivent pas être analysées et pesées, ou qu'il ne faille pas poser de questions quant à la façon dont le gouvernement a réglé le dénouement en Indochine. Au contraire, il faut en poser. Mais le sondage doit se faire dans le but de s'imprégner des leçons de cette guerre et de les appliquer à la politique future américaine. Et il doit s'effectuer objectivement et équitablement — non pas unilateralement comme un reportage montre que la misère humaine et les erreurs militaires de la guerre sans faire méme mention des efforts plus nobles qu'ont fait des centaines d'Américains et de Vietnamiens en vue de construire quelque chose de valable.

L'expérience que l'Amérique a subie en Indochine l'a profondément humiliée. Il est à espérer, comme l'a suggéré le secrétaire d'Etat Kissinger, que les U.S. A. en acquerront plus de maturité quant aux engagements pris. L'Améri-que est certainement plus avisée, intensément consciente à présent de ne pouvoir aider les peuples à se créer une société plus libre quand il leur manque la volonté et la compréhension nécessaires pour ce faire.

Mais il y a une autre leçon sur laquelle il faut insister : nul président américain ne peut espérer le soutien de la nation dans de graves questions de politique étrangère s'il ne fait pas preuve d'honnêteté. Les Américains se sont montré hostiles à la guerre non seulement en raison des événements sur le champ de bataille mais tout autant 'en raison des tromperies répétées en haut lieu. Le président Johnson obtint l'approbation du Congrès pour cette

guerre sur base du reportage falsifié d'un incident naval sans importance. Le président Nixon trompa la nation quant aux bombardements intenses du Cambodge. Et quand vint enfin la paix, on ne communiqua pas clairement les engagements que les Etats-Unis avaient pris envers le président Thieu.

Pour restaurer la confiance dans la politique étrangère des Etats-Unis, il est extrêmement nécessaire de faire preuve de plus de franchise et de sincérité. Le président et son secrétaire d'Etat ne doivent pas hésiter à dire au public la vérité quant aux décisions importantes qu'il est appelé à soutenir. Le cynicisme et le scepticisme se manifestent et sapent les décisions prises quand le gouvernement dissimule la vérité ou quand les autorités ne la présentent qu'à moitié.

Il est bien entendu impossible de mener une diplomatie absolument ouverte, sans compromettre la confinnce d'autres nations. Une politique secrète de style classique est souvent nécessaire. Mais en un monde où les problèmes cruciaux se traitent de plus en plus devant un tribunal international, il ne devrait y avoir aucune incertitude au Congrès ou dans le pays quant aux

intentions de la nation. On peul 🕬 aller beaucoup plus loin en fail : franchise, comme M. Ford l'a de ment dit.

Et par-dessus tout, il ne faut p que les Etats-Unis sombrent das désespoir à cause du Vietnam. Cen pas la fin de tout mais c'est ent l'heure d'un nouveau départ. Il 🕮 tout un champ de possibilités où wie une politique nouvelle et imaginalis

Comme l'a dit un observateur façon dont l'Amerique a dans le pes concu les choses en Asie étail un grave -partie hée à ses propres i**ntéréis a**s giques; elle a soutfert · d'isolution intellectuel. La moment est pend venu maintenant de trater avel asintiques selon leurs conditions; se rendre compte de ce qu'ils désis d'une part pour cux-memes et, de part des Etats-Unis, Thoflandais, Pa pins et autres sont déjà en trais manifester leurs opinions et il est qu'ils ne veulent pas que les Etats renoncent à leurs engagements ou q¹ quittent l'Asic.

Puisse donc l'Amérique comse à écouter et à prendre courage de les occasions et les défis qui [This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page] Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur la page The Home Foium
[Une traduction française est publies chaque semane]

La prière résout les problèmes

Dire qu'il est difficile de résoudre nos problèmes par la prière peut tout simplement amplifier ces problèmes.

« Vous connaîtrez la vérité, a dit Jésus, le Guide, et la vérité vous affranchira. » 1

Etre normal, en bonne santé, actif, à l'abri des souffrances qu'imposent les concepts matérialistes discordants du monde, c'est chose naturelle, et non miraculeuse. Il est naturel que chacun jouisse d'une telle liberté.

La Science Chrétienne* montre que personne ne doit attendre que quelqu'un ou quelque chose en dehors de soi-même change avant de démontrer cela. Faire peser le blâme de nos difficultés sur les autres ou sur des causes extérieures ne fera que nous retarder en toute circonstance. Mieux vaut, et de loin, aborder nos problèmes mentalement en maître et non en victime. Notre maîtrise en l'occurrence provient de notre compréhension de Dicu

La Bible nous donne des exemples à suivre. Ce n'est pas à contrecœur, comme s'il se sentait battu d'avance. que David affronta le géant Goliath. Il courut à sa rencontre, confiant de sa propre force en Dieu! Jésus ne perdit Das la confiance qu'il avait mise en Dieu ni l'amour qu'il portait à l'humanité en surmontant des difficultés terribles. Paul, ayant vu le Christ, la Vérité, n'a pas résisté à mettre un terme à ses persécutions des chrétiens et à entreprendre le saint travail qui consistait à prêcher les enseignements de Jésus au peuple.

La vérité qui les a soutenus, c'était le pouvoir-Christ grâce auquel aujourd'hui, comme au temps de Jésus, les guérisons s'accomplissent. Toute notre vie peut s'améliorer si nous pre-nons un seul énoncé de cette vérité auguel nous pouvons souscrire véritablement et que nous y tenons fermement en tant que réalité divine, quel que puisse paraître le sens matériel des choses. A mesure que nous en aurons besoin, la Vérité continuera pour nous à se développer.

En Science Chrétienne nous apprenons que Dieu, l'Esprit divin, est la cause primordiale intelligente - qui renferme éternellement l'univers et tout ce qu'il inclut et nous le fait comprendre! Nous apprenons que, vu correctement, l'homme n'est pas une personnalité mortelle craintive et troublée, logée dans un corps fait de matière. Il est l'idée de Dieu, une identité entièrement spirituelle ou conscience individuelle reflétant le Père, l'Entendement parfait.

« Ce n'est pas un esprit de timidité que Dieu nous a donné, mais un esprit de force, d'amour et de sagesse »,² nous dit la Bible.

Nous pouvons positivement savoir que le Christ, qui opère en notre cons-cience, nous entoure, ainsi que notre environnement, de bénédictions ; notre environnement ne nous entoure pas de maux ou de dangers! En fait, il n'existe, dans toute la gloire de l'être spirituel, aucun mal susceptible de troubler la conscience basée sur le Christ de notre perfection divine toujours présente!

Lorsque nous nous en tenons à ce raisonnement, la crainte est éliminée comme aussi l'égocentrisme volontaire l'apitolement sur soi-même, la paresse Notre santé, nos relations personnelles et les conditions générales redeviennent alors normales.

Si nous avons à faire face à des images d'une humanité misérable et déchue, nous pouvons savoir que, comme le dit Mary Baker Eddy (qui a découvert et fondé la Science Chrétienne) : « De l'Amour, et de la lumière et harmonie, qui sont la demeure de l'Esprit, il ne peut venir que des réflexions du bien. »

Si une chose est juste, il n'est pas nécessaire qu'elle soit difficile, puisque tout le pouvoir de Dieu la soutient Il nous permettra de faire tout ce qui doit être fait, de le faire bien, de réussir merveilleusement et d'en être heureux !

¹ Jean 8:32; ² II Timothée 1:7; ³ Science et Santé avec la Clej des Ecritures, p. 280.

*Christian Spience : prononcer 'kristienn 'eslennce

La traduction française de livra d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, « Science et Santé avec la Ciel des Enflures-ve Mary Baker Eddy, exidat avec la stat an-gials en regard On peut l'achater dans les Salles de Lac-lure de la Science Chrétienne, ou la commander à Franças C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent. One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications la Science Chrétienne en trançais, écrira à The Chris-n Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Bos-n, Massachusetts, U S A, 02115.

IThis religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page1 Uberselzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden rei-gissen Artikels [Eine dautsche Uberseitzung erscheint wuchenlisch]

Gebet löst Probleme

Die Behauptung, daß es schwer sei, unsere Probleme durch Gebet zu lösen, mag die Probleme lediglich ver-

"[Ihr] werdet die Wahrheit erkennen, und die Wahrheit wird euch frei machen" 1, sagte Jesus, unser Weg-

Daß wir normal, gesund, tätig und gegen das durch die unharmonischen materialistischen Begriffe der Welt hervorgerufene Leiden immun sind, ist natürlich, nicht übernatürlich. Es ist natürlich, daß jeder eine solche Frei-

Wie die Christliche Wissenschaft* zeigt, braucht niemand darauf zu warten, daß sich jemand oder etwas außerhalb seiner selbst ändert, ehe er dies demonstriert. Außere Umstände oder andere Menschen für unsere mißliche Lage verantwortlich zu machen wird uns jedesmal einen Rückschlag versetzen. Es ist viel besser, mental an unsere Probleme als ihr Meister heranzugehen, und nicht als ihr Opfer. Und wir werden ihrer Herr, wenn wir Gott und Seine Güte verstehen.

Die Bibel gibt uns einige Beispiele, denen wir folgen können. David zog nicht widerstrebend aus - nicht mit dem Gefühl, schon geschlagen zu sein —, um den Riesen Goliath zu besiegen. Überzeugt von seiner Stärke in Gott lief er ihm entgegen! Jesus verlor nicht sein Vertrauen auf Gott oder seine Liebe zur Menschheit, als er erschreckende Schwierigkeiten zu überwinden hatte. Als Paulus den Christus, die Wahrheit, erkannte, widersetzte er sich nicht, die Verfolgung der Christen aufzugeben und das heilige Werk aufzunehmen, den Menschen die Lehren Jesu zu predigen. Die Wahrheit, die sie aufrechterhielt,

war die Christus-Kraft, durch die auch heute, wie zu Jesu Zeiten, Heilungen vollbracht werden. Wenn wir uns eine einzige Wahrheitserklärung, der wir wirklich beipflichten können, vornehmen und an ihr als der göttlichen Tatsache festhalten, was auch immer der materielle Sinn der Dinge zu sein scheint, kann unser ganzes Leben bes-ser werden. Und die Wahrheit wird sich uns weiterhin unserem Bedürfnis entsprechend offenbaren.

Wir lernen in der Christlichen Wissenschaft, daß Gott, der göttliche Geist, die intelligente Grundursache ist, die das Universum und alles, was es enthält, ewiglich umgibt und entfal-tet! Wir lernen, daß der Mensch, richtig gesehen, nicht eine furchtsame und geplagte sterbliche Persönlichkeit in einem materiellen Körper ist. Er ist die Idee Gottes, eine völlig geistige Identität oder ein individuelles Bewußtsein, das den Vater, das vollkommene Gemüt, widersplegelt.

Gott hat uns nicht gegeben den Geist der Furcht, sondern der Kraft und der Liebe und der Zucht"², sagt uns die Bibel.

Wir können mit Überzeugung daran festhalten, daß der in unserem Be-wußtsein wirkende Christus uns und unsere Umwelt umgibt und segnet; un-sere Umwelt umgibt uns nicht mit Schmerzen oder Leid! In all der Herrlichkeit des geistigen Seins existiert tatsächlich nichts Böses, das unser Bewußtsein von der immer gegenwärtigen göttlichen Vollkommenheit, das auf den Christus gegründet ist, stören könnte!

Wenn wir diese Gedanken verfolgen fallen Furcht, eigenwillige Ichbezogen-heit, Selbstbedauern und Trägheit von uns ab. Dann wird unsere Gesundheit wiederhergestellt, und unsere zwi-schenmenschlichen Beziehungen und allgemeinen Lebensumstände werden sich harmonisch gestalten. Wenn wir mit Bildern einer bedürf-

ligen und erniedrigten Menschheit konfrontiert werden, können wir an den folgenden Worten Mary Baker Eddys (sie entdeckte und gründete die Christliche Wissenschaft) festhalten: "Aus Liebe und aus dem Licht und der Harmonie, die die Wohnstätte des Geistes sind, können nur Widerspiegelungen des Guten kommen." 2

Wenn etwas richtig ist, braucht es nicht schwer zu sein, denn es wird von der ganzen Macht Gottes getragen. Gott wird es uns ermöglichen, das zu tun, was wir tun müssen, und es rich-tig zu tun und darin wundervoll gesegnet und glücklich zu sein!

¹ Johannes 8:32; ²2. Timotheus 1:7; ² Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 280.

*Christian Science, sprich, kristjen statens

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christichen Wissenschaft. Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssei zur Heiligen Schriff" von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite srhäftlich. Des Buch kann in den Lesezummern der Christichen Wesenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Certson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Soston, Massachusetts, USA 92115.

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Ein neuer Anfang für das amerikanische Volk

Die Amerikaner sind aus Vietnam heil herausgekommen, und damit ist den Vereinigten Staaten ein großer Stein vom Herzen gefallen. Die Verzweiflung, Verbitterung und das Chaos, die während der letzten Stunden des Rückzugs unter den Vietnamesen herrschten, waren ein trauriger Anblick. Doch angesichts der extremen Umstände die das Ende des 2013hrhyeitschutzung der begleitsten wirds die Evelverung der Amerikaner und einiger 56:000 Südvietes hätte erwarten können.

Präsident Ford hat nun die Bevölkerung seines Landes dazu aufgerufen, zusammenzurücken und Gegenbeschuldigungen zu vermeiden. Das bedeutet gewiß nicht, daß die in Vietnam gelern-ten Lektionen nicht analysiert und ab-gewogen werden sollten oder daß keine Tragen darüber gestellt werden sollten wie sich die Regierung in der Endphase des Krieges-in Indochims verhalten hab der Terleges in Indochima verhalten hat Generim Gegenteit. Doch die Untergenwim Gegenteit. Doch die Untergenwim Einhlick derauf gegenteit welche Zehren aus dem Kriegigenteit welche Zehren aus dem Kriegigenteit welche die klinftig gegenteit werden könner Unid dies sollte gegent werden gegenteit werden gegen die nur des menschiliche

Elend und die militärischen Fehler des Krieges zeigten, ohne die edlen Bemühungen von Hunderten von Amerikanern und Vietnamesen, etwas Erstrebenswertes aufzubauen, auch nur zu

Amerika ist durch die Geschehnisse in Indochina sehr gedemütigt worden. Es ist zu hoffen daß sie, wie Außen-minister Flency Kissinger meinte die USA ihren Verpflichtungen gegenüber verantwortungsbewußter machen werden. Die Vereinigten Staaten sind gewiß klüger geworden, sie sind sich jetzt absolut darüber im klaren, daß sie einem Volk nicht helfen können, ein freieres Staatswesen zu schaffen, wenn es ihm an dem notwendigen Willen und Verständnis fehlt.

Aber es ist noch eine andere Lehre daraus zu ziehen, auf die ausdrücklich hingewiesen werden soll; daß ein ameri-kanischer Präsident nicht damit rechnen kann, bei schwierigen außenpolitischen Fragen die Unterstützung der Öffent-Fragen die Unterstützung der Offentlichkeit zu gewinnen, wenn er selbst
nicht ehrlich ist. Die wiedenholten
Täuschungsmantweit der Regierung haben ebensoviel dazu beigetragen, daß
sleit die Amerikaner gegen den Krieg
wandten, wie die Ereignisse auf dem
Schlachtfeld Präsident Johnson erhielt
die Zustimming des Kongresses: in den die Zustimming des Kongresses, in den

Krieg einzutreten, aufgrund eines nicht den Tatsachen entsprechunden Berichts über einen unbedeutenden Flottenzwischenfall. Präsident Nixon sagte den Amerikanern nicht die Wahrhelt über die schweren Bombenangriffe auf Kambodscha. Und als schließlich der Frieden kam, war es nicht absolut klar, welche Verpflichtungen die USA Präsident Thieu gegenüber eingegangen waren.

Was so sehr vonnöten ist, um das Vertrauen in die amerikanische Außenpolitik wiederzugewinnen, ist mehr Aufrichtigkeit und Offenheit. Der Präsident und sein Außenminister dürfen nicht zögern, der Öffentlichkeit die Wahrheit über schwere Entscheidungen zu sagen, wenn sie mit ihrer Unterstützung rechnen wollen. Nur wenn die Regierung etwas verhüllt oder wenn Regierungsbeamte bloße Halbwahrheiten äußern. werden Zynismus und Unglaube ge-nährt; und die Politik wird unterminiert.

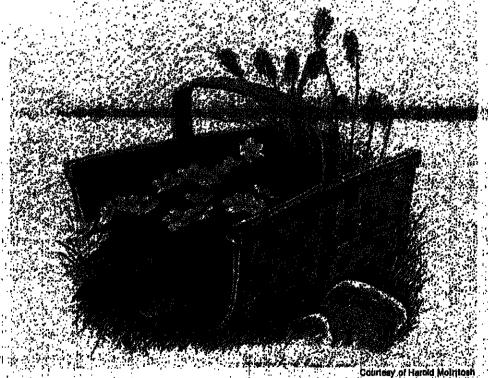
Natürlich ist es unmöglich, alle diplomatischen Schritte völlig im Licht der Öffentlichkeit zu unternehmen ohne das Vertrauen anderer Länder, aufa Spiel zu setzen. Geheimdiplomatie im klassischen Stil ist oft erforderlich. Doch in einer Welt, wo die schwierigen Probleme mehr und mehr auf internationaler Ebene besprochen werden,

sollten im Kongreß oder unter völkerung keine Zweifel daries, stehen, was die USA vorhaben. Offenheit betrifft, so sind not

nicht alle Möglichkeiten ausgesteit wie Präsidem aber dürfen sich # Wor allem aber dürfen sich # Gef nicht wegen Vielnam den hingeben, eine Katastrophe se eine ten. Dies ist nicht das Ende la s an der Zeit, einen neuen Anfast machen acnen. Im Ausia Gelegenheiten zu einer ges fruchtbaren Politik.

Ein Beobachter drückte sich gendermaßen aus: Wenn Am gendermaßen aus: Wenn Americaler Vergangenheit an Asien dacht geschah das hauptsächlich im Ragenher eigenen strategischen Intereses litt an "intellektueller Isolate es litt an "intellektueller Isolate Jetzt ist vielleicht der Augenblick Jetzt ist vielleicht der Augenblick kommen, die Asiaten als Partie kommen, die Asiaten als Partie behandeln herauszufinden, sich inne von den Vergieß. Staaten mitchten: Die Thatianier. Staaten mitchten: Die Thatianier.

Stuaten michten: Die Anne Berit.
Filipines und enders lauen berit.
Stimme leut mesden, und es ist
daß sie se nicht gern sehen wes
USA sieh von ihren Verpflichungen
tagen oder aus Asien abriehen.
Die Vereinigten Staaten sollien
zu lauschen beginnen und angesicht
zu lauschenten und Herausforden
Gelegenheiten und Herausforden
die zum begen liegen Mut fassen.



"Moving Day for the Marsh Marigold": Painting by Harold Mointosh

Coltsfoot

How should one hall a strange, impatient flower. Which does contrive to bloom in this vague hour, Not winter and not spring, - and some of both -Native perhaps? or of an alien land, ... Winged to a brookside, and from then was loath To quite withdraw! Its golden discs dispel The thought of snow, and in their moment tell A width of sun proportioned to renew The warmth of bloodroot and anemones . . When did an earliest blossom ever please Leone Rice Grelle

At the ford of the river

In the watery light of dawn, I see her washing the linen on the riverbank at the ford.

So, for the last farewell, she comes from the veined Ionian rocks. through the scattering haze.

I turn, still gazing back, and see her now, forever, struck into the sheerest white of no sound.

O light, what is your name when stiffened into crusts of rime on the kithara's chords?

Olive trees, gray as the Ithacan winter, and hope consumed: so shall my mother be.

Aleksis Rannit

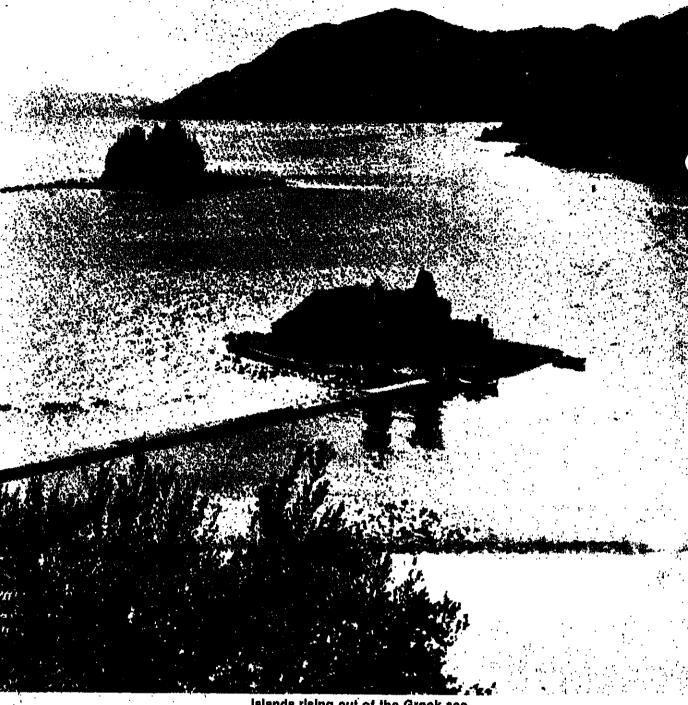
Translated from the Estonian by Henry Lyman

Vision

sweeps the eternal and water meat the horizon. gray-white the full mist displaces a slender: thread

> of level vision sure voice calls the wind challenges the distance the distance the eternal

> > Yvette Abrams



islands rising out of the Greek sea

Over the horizon and beyond

It was Humpty-Dumpty's famous boast that when he used a word, it meant just what he chose it to mean. In our household we are wont to employ his technique with at least one particular word; for when we use the word "travel," it does not mean anything so prosaic as "moving from place to place." Possibly it means something like: "Venturing over the horizon — over the frontier of Ulysses, to "touch the Happy Isles," And that delectable land that lies under the once we had passed the gateway to these glamour of being strengel." Possibly, but waters, where the pillars of Possidon stand such a definition does it no justice. It is a on Cape Sunion to remind you in whose and become but a sewnon in the real attraction of travel with enjoyment to the land such as definition does it no justice. It is a on Cape Sunion to remind you in whose and become but a sewnon in the real attraction of travel with enjoyment to the land such as a complete such as the real attraction of travel with enjoyment to the land such as the real attraction of travel with enjoyment to the land such as the real attraction of travel with enjoyment to the land such as the real attraction of travel with enjoyment to the land such as the real attraction of travel with enjoyment to the land such as the real attraction of travel lies for your land that the page of the real attraction of travel lies for your land the real attraction of travel with enjoyment to the land that the real attraction of travel lies for your land the real attraction of travel with enjoyment to the land that the real attraction of travel lies for your land that the real attraction of travel lies for your land that the real attraction of travel lies for your land the real attraction of travel lies for your land the real attraction of travel lies for your land the real attraction of travel lies for your land the real attraction of travel lies for your land the real attraction of travel lies for your land the real attraction of travel lies for your land the real attraction of travel lies for your land the real attraction of travel lies for your land the real attraction of travel lies for your land the real attraction of travel lies for your land the real attraction of travel lies for your land the real attraction of travel lies for your land the real attraction of travel lies for your land the real attraction of word that for us is as fraught with charm and unutterable promise as the call of the cuckoo, and no more than that call is it to be translated into plain English.

It has but to be spoken, and as often as not - and I think it is the same with Anthea my thoughts will gather and go beyond that horizon, and fift happily over mountains and monuments, cities and sanctuaries, roadsteads and ruins, from the minarets of Istanbul to the temples of Sicily, from the palaces of Venice to the banks of the Styx. capital, perched on a spear-headed hill, lies I have sailed the Aegean when Posedon familiar as strange—surely that should be but almost invariably when this happens, so high above the harbor that at night it has dealt with me as he did with Ulysses, and equally the technique of the routine value. my mind's eye comes to rest on one region —
seems to be hanging on the slippery clouds, in Homer's words, "roused all blasts of all Let him send out his scouts, and he'll fell in that lovely if capricious sea, the home of all Siphnes — once so rich in gold, where manner of winds, and hid with clouds land surprises enough this side of the horizon!"
sliver-fooled Thetis, the Aegean. For here is

osles that were villages.

floated in their chest, where the little enchanting.

quintessence of the high adventure of travel.

Here, on the deck of a small Greek wooden ambush and a herald in red." Now, a only the sunny hours. If I return from the sunny hours is a large with all patterns and the sunny hours. steamer, with all nature flying, in sky and cloud and sea, the blue and white colors of Samians landed, the old Venetian town of little bemused perhaps, and with a difficult. Hellas, I had felt as though I had sailed Kastron sleeps within its laager of houses in finding words to convey my experient, that form a defensive wall; while far below where summer was eternal, beauty unfail the tiny church of the Seven Martyrs, thrust "You seem," remarked Anthet, to place the tiny church of the Seven Martyrs, thrust "You seem," remarked Anthet, to place the tiny church of the Seven Martyrs, thrust "You seem," remarked Anthet, to place the tiny church of the Seven Martyrs, thrust "You seem," remarked Anthet, to place the tiny church of the Seven Martyrs, thrust "You seem," remarked Anthet, the tiny church of the Seven Martyrs, thrust "You seem," remarked Anthet, the tiny church of the Seven Martyrs, thrust "You seem," remarked Anthet, the tiny church of the Seven Martyrs, thrust "You seem," remarked Anthet, the tiny church of the Seven Martyrs, thrust "You seem," remarked Anthet, the tiny church of the Seven Martyrs, thrust "You seem," remarked Anthet, the tiny church of the Seven Martyrs, thrust "You seem," remarked Anthet, the tiny church of the Seven Martyrs, thrust "You seem," remarked Anthet, the tiny church of the Seven Martyrs, thrust "You seem," remarked Anthet, the tiny church of the Seven Martyrs, thrust "You seem," remarked Anthet, the tiny church of the Seven Martyrs, thrust "You seem," remarked Anthet, the tiny church of the Seven Martyrs, thrust "You seem," remarked Anthet, the tiny church of the Seven Martyrs, thrust "You seem," remarked Anthet, the tiny church of the tiny c ing, and I might hope, like Tennyson's out on its peninsula of rock, holds up its some emphasis on strangeness. Is the the you in whose and become but a sermon in stones which lie, "Of course," I replied. "But, speaking

older than Homeric Troy on a coast of soft routine visit io old haunts. There are They seemed to spring up suddenly on volcanic rock, which the sea has grawed and surprises. The fact is that in a strange is every side, instantly converting the austere worried like a dog with a bone. And Naxos — we are always on the siert, southing it emptiness of the sea into the setting of an Paros - Andros - these and others, some beauty, interest, charm, novelty, but it is evolving drama, as replete with legend and history as it was specificular. There was seriphos to which Dense and Dense. Seriphos — to which Danae and Perseus the sea, and were in their own way no less "I have heard you say," she returned in their own way no less "I have heard you say," she returned to their own way no less "I have heard you say," she returned to their own way no less "I have heard you say," she returned to their own way no less "I have heard you say," she returned to their own way no less "I have heard you say," she returned to their own way no less "I have heard you say," she returned to their own way no less "I have heard you say," she returned to their own way no less "I have heard you say," she returned to their own way no less "I have heard you say," she returned to the less than the less

silver-footed Thetis, the Aegean. For here is the Samians came raiding in their red and sea alike"; but where the strange land the scene of the experience that is for me the galleys, and so fulfilled the Delphic oracle's beyond the horizon is concerned, my mind is

kingdom you are, the isles began to appear. piled haphazardly one upon another, along follower of Humpty-Dumpty. I hold that it happy indeed in their situation, bathed in the lines of the ancient streets. such a case one is no longer a travelet in golden light, and gay with the little white And the island that at Phylakopi had ruins sense of the word. One is simply paying is

"that the craft of the poet lies in seeing

Eric Forbes-80)

Shadows of a larger hand

My family listened and kept on, but I heard a bell that made a sound I went into, and year after year it became where I live: my other family.

Once you feel your place to live is vision, you see the sound a bell is making, and a Light keeps occurring: each ray: a dandellon seed out there

For years Maine was my first seed, then when I left, it rang its bells; sea sounds in splashes that never stop, a story written by the wind in the pines, snowdrifts lit by the sun.

And every place I've been since then is a new relative: a friend like Oregon, where what you hear is what you are: that ray of Light, that vision that roams the dark along the coast.

That morning when we got to the Oregon coast, rhododendron blossoms greeted us, ducks rode the waves, and in your eyes miles of the beaches began to take place. We kept being introduced to large rocks.

We gave Friday to that coast, and watched what we knew bobbing on the horizon. We found small rocks for you, ate lunch out of the wind, and when you blinked: I saw the spray break high into the air. The clouds kept making passes at the beach grass.

Blink: and Friday is gone, another wave has come in, and the ducks you thought were there are underwater. Some places out of the wind never

Down the Rogue River in Oregon I put my hand underwater, and there in a large blue heron shadow four fingers and a thumb took place. And it flew past, unconnected with the rest of me, and landed a few feet near a large dark rock.

Sunlight had come with no body, and where my hand used to be, my thought became. I was flowing in that river. The wind stirred. Some voices that were hard to hear were in the shadows. Their meanings went by in a cance. And when a raccoon came out of hiding, and crawled near the river, every voice I ever heard came back. I saw shadows of a larger Hand.

The turning point

It happens to all men the time when scattered pieces come together to form a whole, and if they are aware, forever after they can name the hour, the day, the special nuances of light and shadow that shaped the miracle.

And it can happen anywhere: in springtime gardens drifted white with petals; on sultry summer afternoons in crowded cities with heat mirages quivering over the asphalt; on country lanes some magic autumn day when all the world is flame: It may come in the silences of winter with the white hush of snow, or find you in that solitary place where each man's being dwells.

For me — il was October the company of a friend whose every thought seemed kin to my own thought, a time of glory in a colored vortex of flying leaves. Discordant sounds were muted and the earth sang only harmony.

Whenever, however it happens, you will be aware of seeing visions others do not see and hearing music others have not heard, The distant blur will focus and all things come sharply clear. Henceforth, and for all time, you will be different and know the shining difference.

Emma S. McLaughlin

The Monitor's religious article

Prayer solves problems

It is natural, not miraculous, to be normal. healthy, productive, immune to suffering from the world's discordant materialistic experience such freedom.

wait for anyone or anything outside of himself to change before he demonstrates this. To blame externals or others for our and degraded humanity, we can know that, predicament will set us back every time. It is as Mary Baker Eddy (who discovered and far better to mentally approach our probfounded Christian Science) says, "From lems as their master, not as their victim. And Love and from the light and harmony which our mastery over them comes through the are the abode of Spirit, only reflections of understanding of God and His goodness.

confidence in his own strength in God! Jesus and happy in it! didn't lose his trust in God or his love for mankind in surmounting awesome difficulties. Once he saw the Christ, Truth, Paul didn't resist renouncing his persecution of the Christians and taking up the holy work of preaching the teachings of Jesus to the people.

The truth that sustained them was the

Christ-power by which healing is accomplished today, as it was in Jesus' time. If we will take any single statement of it that we can truly subscribe to, and stick to it as the divine fact, regardless of what the material sense of things seems to be, our entire lives can improve. And Truth will continue to unfold to us, as we need it.

We learn, in Christian Science, that God, divine Spirit, is the intelligent primal cause - eternally enfolding and unfolding the universe and all it includes! We learn that man; correctly seen, is not a fearing and troubled mortal personality inside a matter-body. He is God's idea, a wholly spiritual identity or individual consciousness reflecting the Father, perfect Mind.

"God hath not given us the spirit of fear; but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind,"** the Bible tells us.

We can positively know that the Christ,

BIBLE VERSE

He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the

Psalm 91:1

For the Remembering of it

the appeal foregone the unvoiced claim. Of all things found

oil, wine, grain, flower:

the cry — in time choked back, the charge most warranted and yet withheld. Hardest thing under sun: seeing clear of the wrong done. Hardest thing on all earth: conceding gift of second birth. In whole of world, for outraged man, what more bitter precept than redemption for a sentenced one? Since only those themselves for given are graced to greet a knave in Heaven.

To say it's hard to solve our problems by prayer may merely amplify the problems. operating in our consciousness, embraces us and our environment with blessings; our "Ye shall know the truth," said Jesus, the environment does not encircle us with hurts Way-shower, "and the truth shall make you or harm! Actually, in all the glory of spiritual being, no evil exists to disturb our Christ-based awareness of ever-present di-

vine perfection! When we follow this line, fear drops away. concepts. It is natural for everyone to So does willful self-centeredness, self-pity, laziness. Then our health and personal Christian Science shows that no one has to relationships and general conditions straighten out.

If we are confronted by images of deprived good can come."+

The Bible gives us some examples to follow. David didn't go out reluctantly to defeat the giant, Goliath, feeling already beaten. He ran out to meet him with it rightly, and to be wonderfully prospered

*John 8:32; **II Timothy 1:7; †Science and

search that satisfies

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OPINION

Ulster: ugly dilemma in a lovely land

By Francis Renny

With the election of a 78-member Constitutional Convention on May 1st, Northern Iroland took yet another last chance. The idea is that the elected representatives of Catholics and Protestants should work out a form of government in which power would be shared to the satisfaction of both: a proposition which at once seems impossible. Democracy, say most Protestants, means conforming to the

will of the majority — that is, Protestant will. There are people on both sides who maintain they could "sort things out for ourselves if only the British went home." But, happy though they would be to leave, the British themselves fear this really means "fight things out for ourselves." If the Convention cannot agree, and few expect it to do so, Britain will almost certainly confirm direct rule from London. The IRA may take this as the cue for open warfare.

But hardline Protestants have a more subtle weapon. They can call a general strike of workers and farmers which will paralyse the entire province, demonstrating who is the real

British-sponsored constitution, and it can

A fitful truce has kept Northern Ireland relatively quiet for much of this year, though from time to time a bomb or murder squad from one side or the other decides to even up some score. Otherwise, it isn't all blast and mayhem by any means. Lambs play in extravagantly green meadows, and herds of cows on the way to milking jam with herds of caravanners on their way to the beaches. The Ulster countryside doesn't deserve the reputation largely earned by the cities of Derry and Belfast.

Belfast was never beautiful, but at least its people used to take a pride in their cramped little row-houses. In many areas, especially Protestant ones, every brick seemed to have been newly scrubbed and dusted and every window-frame freshly painted. Today, few people take the trouble. Windows are boarded up, streets are pitted and lumpy with rubble. What's the point of clearing up, when the shattering roar of a car-bomb may undo all the

boss. Such a strike brought down the last but people are used to surviving on the British-spongored constitution, and it can wretched cash offered by the Social Security. The worst effects are on teen-age lads, who || Europe, and this sign of readiness to the resort to violence as a means of asserting the modernizing has gratifed the Protestant identity and manliness they cannot get recognized any other way.

> Fundamentally, Northern Ireland is a cow-boys-versus-Indians situation: the cowboys (originally immigrants from Scotland) feeling themselves beleaguered by the Indians (who are the native Irish). It is an unfortunate coincidence that the former happen to be Protestant, the latter Catholic. As there is no observable difference between them in color, language or appearance, religion has been seized upon and emphasized as the decisive

The churches themselves have made great efforts lately to de-emphasize their differences, and they played a vital role in bringing about the ceasefire. Late last month delegations of the Catholic and Protestant churches met in the border town of Dundalk and agreed, among other things, to set up a standing good work in a flash? Unemployment is high, committee on the subject of mixed marriages.

At another conference of Irish and h Protestants, a communique was and scribing detention without trial as " to those concerned for human right calling for a Centre of Reconciliation up. (Indeed, one is already in open Corrymeela, in Ulster.) In a still tical gesture, the Catholic and churches of South Belfast banded top demand of all candidates for the Com whether they disowned paramilitaryon tions and would put peace before party!

Unfortunately Northern Ireland by only place where the majority of church leave their profession of faith in the along with their hymn-books. As oneh tant Episcopalian told this reporter: "A talk of Protestant or Catholic can makes it sound like a war between Chris But the real tragedy is, there's but Christian in the province, whatever &

America's latest fashion—pessimism

Studies of public affairs that I have been reading recently have been pessimistic. Is this a post-Watergate, post-Vietnam, trend? It may be reaction against the optimism that foreigners noted for generations in the United States, and found rather trying. Maybe a dose of corrective pessimism is part of a maturing

Richard L. Strout

In "The Twilight of the Presidency" George E. Reedy, former special assistant to President Johnson, somberly concludes that aggrandizements of the presidency will go on and that Congress is no match for it. The presidential office is sanctified, he declares, and the occupant deifled, Mr. Reedy originally proposed a hopeful ending: We might evolve into a flexible, parliamentary-type system; but he says he rejected the theory at the end, His conclusion (in condensed form):

"No view of the American scene at the present time affords any comfort to an

ary. . . . A society confronted with insoluble problems usually turns to its organs of repression. . . . The question is raised: can our political system cope with these strains? The answer is probably not. . . . The more probable outcome of our current difficulties will be a 'man on horseback' . . . in this probably lies the twilight of the presidency."

rather different from the normal rosy glow we are accustomed to in this kind of book. Pessimism is the vogue.

Vietnam is analyzed in "The Best and the Brightest" by David Halberstam, Pulitzer Prize winning former New York Times war correspondent. He devotes 809 pages to arguing that America over-hopefully trapped itself in a struggle that it never understood. He

to that failure. And so the war went on, tearing at this country; a sense of numbness seemed to replace an earlier anger. There was, Americans were finding, no light at the end of the tunnel, only greater darkness."

This curt dismissal recalls the ending of Barbara Tuchman's book on the fall of China and Gen. Joseph Stilwell (in another adventure misunderstood by the United States with its sense of invincibility): "In the end China went her own way as if Americans had never come." It is as stark and laconic as an epigram

Here is a typical gloomy current book, "The brief, he says, "We are entering a period in which rapid population growth, the presence of obliterative weapons, and dwindling resources will bring international tensions to concludes. "The inability of the Americans to dangerous levels for an extended period." All impose their will on Vietnam had been sorts of hateful things will result, he fears answered in 1968, yet the leadership of this repression, maybe preemptive wars, even the and heroes.

Dear me! . . . and so gloom settles which is the characteristic of the Sorry Seventies. It's a backlash, perhaps, from previous overoptimism. Still, the old innocence was nice. Here is a clipping from The Speciator (London) by John Graham in August, 1969, lauding America's attitude through the Apollo 11 moon shot. "The Americans are simply an amazing people," he began. Not once during the entire adventure did they reveal any doubt that it would be successful. Throughout it all, he reported, the nation displayed "two of the most admirable human qualities: confidence and modesty." "There was little gloating," he reported, and "scarcely anyone betrayed that he believed all would not go well." America put a man on the moon.

Self-confidence may be pushed too far, of course. But it is also an attribute of brave men

Melvin Maddocks

The shy American

According to a poll reported in Psychology Today magazine, 40 percent of American college students, consider themselves shy — a statistic which is probably news to about 99 percent of their parents.

What is shyness? Total social bankruptcy to an American, to judge from this grim rundown. The shy person "is almost always silent, especially in the company of strangers, members of the opposite sex, and other threats," as the poll analysts put it.

Worse, the shy person "frequently avoids eye contact and often tries to avoid other people completely, taking refuge, perhaps, in books, nature, or some other private

Reading? Walking alone in the woods? How maladjusted can one get?

The shy person could be a leader, but the world will never know it because, the shyness watchers say, "he avoids taking action and he speaks in a quiet voice when he speaks at all."

Due to his fatal toe-scuffing attitude he not only forfeits leadership but "dates" and even "jobs." Blushing, perspiring, afflicted with this sinking feeling in the stomach, the shy American is seriously handicapped in a famously competitive society and badly misunderstood as well. To other, more outgoing citizens, the polisters warn, he may appear "condescending, aloof, bored, or hostile."

No wonder three-fourths of the shy Americans polled deplored their condition. The pollsters - who, by job definition, are not shy - rather sweepingly conclude that shyness is a consequence of "social engineering," submitting as evidence their hunch "that the Chinese in recent years, among other mind-boggling transformations, have eliminated shyness."

The general assumption seems to be that shyness is a state which ought to be cured. A Shyness Anonymous group might help, the poll takers suggest, thus locating shyness a little to the right or left of alcoholism.

Does shyness deserve this treatment? All shyness? Between, say, being tongue-tied and being reserved here is a vast distance, just as there is between being shy with strangers and shy with friends.

Shyness is almost a style with the English, Surely a case can be made for "good" shyness as well as "bad" shyness among Americans.

If the shy American is underassertive, perhaps it is because he lives among people who are overassertive.

If you are a shy taxi driver among New York cab drivers, the comment may be on them rather than on you. And the American politician should be guilty a little more often of speaking "in a quiet voice when he speaks at all."

The unshy American seems to feet he must show confidence, act positive. It is as if in an egalitarian society the man who behaves with authority is given authority. But how many self-nominators do we need?

In a world where aggression is no longer a safe virtue, maybe we should ask ourselves who is the misfit: the shy or the dominating personality.

At the least, shy people are not builties. Shy peoples

not bores. Bosides listening, and listening, and listening to all the unshy people ("The name's Harvey Woodfoot. I've got a few ideas on marriage, Middle East foreign policy, and Catfish Hunter. Wanna hear 'em? Well ...'), the shy person is making a silent statement himself that might go like this:

"I refuse to role-play. I won't act out a certainty l don't have. If I run a bluff on my thoughts and feelings, nobody will ever know what I really think or feel including me.

"The only thing I'm sure of is that everybody's shy. So it's their problem as much as mine. And when they admit that, then — and only then — I'll be able to talk." In the meantime, as you were saying, Harvey. . . .

President Ford takes over foreign policy

Wanted: a new world role for the United States

COMMENTARY

By Joseph C. Harsch

Gerald Ford, President of the United States, is visibly taking over the management of American foreign policy, but how much change will there be? So far, we have two clear answers and one question mark. The implications of the three are clear about the past, still unclear about the future.

The first clear answer was the abrupt manner in which he put an end to the American role in Vietnam. As far as the United States is concerned, he said, the war is over. This, at a time when Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was still calling for aid from Congress, showed a President recognizing when an episode was finished — and accepting that end. Perhaps he didn't like the way it was ending. We don't know. But his political instincts told him that the moment had come to recognize and accept the inevitable.

The second clear answer has been his reaction to the publicity campaign mounted by Israel to pry its current aid request loose from his "reassessment." He has stiffened, not softened, under the pressure. He will be

By Robert R. Bowie

could and should direct its attention and

energies to the urgent tasks ahead: coopera-

tion with Western Europe and Japan and the

developing nations on economic order; realis-

tic relations with the Soviet Union and China;

and seeking a stable settlement in the Middle

. The question is whether the United States

will grasp the opportunity. To do so will mill grasp the opportunity. To do so will will grasp the opportunity.

methods in its foreign policy. Two are critical.

more on integrity rather than manipulation,

deception, and pretense. The Paris accords on

to do. For four years after 1968 the war was

prolonged in the name of "peace with bonor."

Yet under the Paris accords, the only real

result was withdrawal of U.S. forces in

exchange for the release of the war prisoners.

All the rest was a cruel charade. The

accords accepted the North Vietnamese forces

in South Vietnam, and established "peace"

terms which were illusory, with machinery

which could not possibly police or enforce the

agreements. Thieu's consent was necessary

for the pretense, and to get it, Mixon and

Kissinger gave him the secret promises of

forceful retailation for any breach, contained

Yel it was quite clear even then that the

country would not stand for any re-entry of

American forces into Vietnam, "If the cre-

in the letters released last Thursday.

leinam were a cynical example of what not

First, it is essential to base U.S. policy once

With Vietnam at last behind us, America

meeting with Egypt's President Anwar Sadat before he meets with Israel's Prime Minister. Yilzhak Rabin — which is not the way American foreign policy has been applied in the Middle East for a long time. All indications are that he is trying to get back to that "evenhanded" American attitude which prevailed during the presidency of Dwight D. Eisenhower, but not since.

The question mark is over future American policy toward Portugal. This may well be the most interesting thing to watch by those looking for clues about the future directions of American foreign policy. Mr. Ford has not yet said or done anything to disclose his own inclination on the subject. But how he does treat the evolving situation there will tell a lot about how much Mr. Ford himself and others in high places in Washington have learned from the American experience in Vietnam.

The one big and important fact about Portugal's election on April 25 was that the Socialists were the winners, not the Communists. The Socialists got 38 percent of the popular vote. The Communists got only 18. There were two non-Marxist parties allowed

to run; the Popular Democrats, who got 18 percent, and the Center Democrats who got 7 There is one essential difference between

the Communists and Socialists in Portugal.

The Portuguese Communist Party is generally regarded throughout Europe as being the most Stalinist of all European communist parties. It is also the one most subject to Moscow discipline. If that communist party ever succeeded in getting effective control of Portuguese foreign policies American inter-ests would be injured. How are those interests to be protected? Washington based its Vietnam policies on

the local right-wing elements. Essentially the old government in Saigon was built around the political and social element in the population which had risen to the top during the era of French colonial rule. They spoke French, lived in a French culture, and kept their bank accounts in Paris. Washington built its policles on an attempt to prop up that old order left over from the past rather than building on future strength.

If the experience has any meaning to the future it is that building on the past tends to be

unsuccessful. In Portugal the old order is disappearing. The urge to change and reform s decisive. Portugal is going modern, But who will lead in the process to a modern social and economic system? Will it be the Communists

It will be extremely difficult for any government in Washington to approve of and give encouragement to a "socialist" party. Yet in Portugal any attempt to back parties to the right of the Socialists could very probably strengthen the Communists. In other words, is it possible for Washington to pursue pragmatic foreign policies, or will its choices continue as in Vietnam to be influenced by an ideological fondness for right-wing (and usually recessive) political movements?

President Ford is by background and by inclination a conservative. Can he also be a pragmatist in foreign policy? When he gets round to the problem of Portugal we will begin to get the answer.

Meanwhile, we do know that he can see an end of a failure of policy when the end comes as in Vietnam. And we also know that he is not easily to be pushed around by publicity

An onion among the petunias

John Gould

factories prefer a big yellow squash and a certain deceit prevails. The botanical differences may be complicated and they may not, but our easy way to tell pumpkins from squash was to look at the stems. Squash litself, such as a tomato in the peas, an applicated between miles and in the peas, an applicated between good ground and it often but performs the regulars.

When I was a boy, we had a thing with steme are soft and pumpkin stems are hard.

Hit back when our religible thood sustained a pumpkin factory, the color was a guide, The squash we grew before the seedsmen began ng new varieties were green or blue pumpkins, Pumpkins set up perpetual mo-tion, and kept volunteering long after hostiland had warts. And our pumpkins were the big kind often called cow-punkins because we fed them to the stock, and that's how seeds get returned to the land and volunteers

> The cow-punkins made good pies, and we had plenty of them, without resorting to boughten pie mixes. I wasn't big enough to lift the heavier pumpkins then; to smash. them down on the ground to break them open for the pigs and cows, but I could handle the small ones, and that was a lot of fun. A firm pumpkin makes a grand hallelujah slam. Well, about that time my grandfather decided to grow an acre of pumpkins for the

factory, and he went through the formal agreement, dealing with the field agent of the processing company. Come fall, after the run of green peas, string beans, tomatoes, and sweetcorn, the factory blew its whistle one morning for pumpkins, and the parade started. Every tarmer for miles around loaded his cart with giant yellow pumpkins father along with them.

Most everybody had grown pumpkins for the shop for years, but this was Grandfather's first involvement, and he was interested in the processing. While his horses stood in line waiting to unload, he took me by the hand and we walked through the plant. The pumpkins came in from the unloading platform on a conveyor belt, and half the womenfolk in town were lined up along the belt with special knives, cutting and paring. The pieces of firm pumpkin flesh moved along to the closing machines and the retorts, but the parings stems, seeds and strings passed out the other end of the factory on the conveyor.

Grandfather always answered portunity knocked, so after he unless cart of pumpkins he drove the les behind the factory and backed his call the chule where the "punkings" issuing, and in this way he got a free excellent fine hog goodies which is home and dumped in the barnyand the were delighted and went right to Grandfather had a good many looks acre, and each time he delivered being home more punkin-guts.

Accordingly, the next year purious volunteered all over the place, and his acre for the shop he had three limits. many pumpkins off his buckwheel. raspberries, cucumbers, tomatoes, etc. quite a few from the petunias and man The next year, he didn't plant any pumb but carted just as many to the Pumpkins kept volunteering for years

True, first-time gardens won't throw volunteers, but a cycle shot established, and if the zest for home gat continues, the experts should consider subject. A good volunteer tomato smack in the onions adds a wotsome load

dibility of the United States is now at issue (says Peter Jenkins in The Guardian) It is because Congress, the American people and, it seems. Thieu, were willfully deceived in order to give an appearance of honour to Kissinger's negotiated defeat.

Vietnam is only an especially flagrant case. Even the useful steps have been so distorted for political purposes as to make them misleading. The opening to China; for example, was grossly oversold and the real nature of felations with the Soviet Union has been beclouded by hollow declarations and misleading statements of principles. The manipulative and deceptive approach to foreign affairs has been extremely corrosive in

The U.S. needs to get back to a more honest type of policy. The conviction of friends and adversaries that it means what it says is an invaluable asset. It has been seriously impaired by empty rhetoric and false pretense. It will take time to rebuild.

One place to start is in deflating phony summitry. The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe would be an exceller place to begin. For several years the Soviet Union has been pressing to end the conference with a massive summit meeting, mainly to create illusions about its meager accomplishments. While confirming the status quo in Eastern Europe, it will do little either to foster security in Europe or to open up the es a forum for confronting contending views.

Eastern and Western Europe. Mr. Ford should simply refuse to play this game of make-believe

A second essential change is to expand the participation in policymaking. The later Johnson years had unduly restricted the handling of the Vietnam war. But the Nixon-Kissinger era carried personal diplomacy to incredible lengths, excluding qualified officials, manipulating the press, and ignoring the Congress.

Dr. Klasinger has not abandoned these practices. In consequence, U.S. policy has often been distorted, erratic, and unpredictable.

needs of our times, when so many strands of He can thereby assist the President to draw affairs, must be woven together to make a coherent policy. For that, the President must have systematic inputs from varied experts and advisers before making key decisions.

But beyond that, the failure to convey to the public or to the Congress the real direction and content of U.S. policy has eroded the consensus and support which is indispensable to a reliable and consistent course. The series of congressional restraints and the friction with the executive are the direct result of the distrust generated by the personalized, se-cret, and deceptive actions of recent years.

Mr. Ford should move at once to broaden the process of policymaking. He should reconstitute and extend the National Security Council exchange of people and information between: The first step is to separate the role of

Secretary of State from that of the Special Assistant for NSC Affairs.

Thus far Dr. Kissinger has resisted this stubbornly. As NSC special assistant, he used his position to undermine William Rogers as Secretary of State, and apparently fears it might happen to him. He should be overruled.

The Secretary of State should, indeed, be the chief adviser on foreign policy. The assistant for NSC affairs should not compete with the Secretary of State, and a proper appointes will not try to do so. His task is to assure that the President gets the various These methods are wholly unsuited to the competing inputs before he takes decisions. more readily on the knowledge and experise which is available from quite a number of dedicated officials in various departments.

Improving relations with Congress is a twosided task. The President and Secretary of State will have to be willing to take the Congress into their confidence as policies are formulated and choices are made. But that cannot be done effectively with the members es, individuals. For the process to work, Congress must have leaders who are trusted by the members and can speak on their behalf. Quite clearly that is not the case today. Until that is rectified. Congress may be able to hamper the conduct of foreign policy, but it will not be able to share in it constructively. --

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So many people are planning anti-inflation gardens this season that a great many experts have come forward with timely magazine articles on dooryard agronomy. None of the experts, however, has said a word about volunteers, which to me have always been a great joy amongst the crops. A volunteer is a stray plant that comes up by

Dispatch from the farm

Ities ceased. Years after the canning factory had burned flat we had stray pumpkins showing up in odd and interesting places, and at least a couple of vines would ramble around in the little plots of petunias and marigoids the ladies cultivated by the door-

In earlier times pumpkins were canned as a pie mix on their own merit, but today the